

# Negroes Upholding Segregation Plan Meeting in Dixie

*Corrier Sat. 8-3-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.*

*P. 2*

*38a*

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

BATON ROUGE, La.—Handbills circulated here last week advertise a public meeting of Negroes who advocate segregation. The gathering is set for Aug. 6 in Dutchtown, La., under the sponsorship of the African Stock Exchange Association Development Corporation, United Council of Organizations.

General office of the segregation group is listed as 3802 Third Ave., New York 57, N. Y.

The handbill bears photographs of seven men. They are Dr. J. N. B. Egbutcheh, D. M., SC, BM, D.D., native of West Africa, in charge of international headquarters, Nigeria, West Africa; Archbishop C. C. Addison, Colquitt, Ga.; Elder G. B. Brown, host to the national convention and director of Louisiana work; L. Kofi Brown, native of North Carolina; the Rev. R. C. Smith, New York, convention chairman; Jackson Bradley, Buffalo, N. Y., and William Nettles, Chester, Pa.

THE HANDBILL states in part: "All roads lead to Dutch Town, La., the national convention of segregationists will be in session for six days, Aug. 6-11.

"Bring your pencil and paper. Write what you hear from the Holy Bible; go home and read for yourselves that the devil is the author of integration; God is the author of segregation."

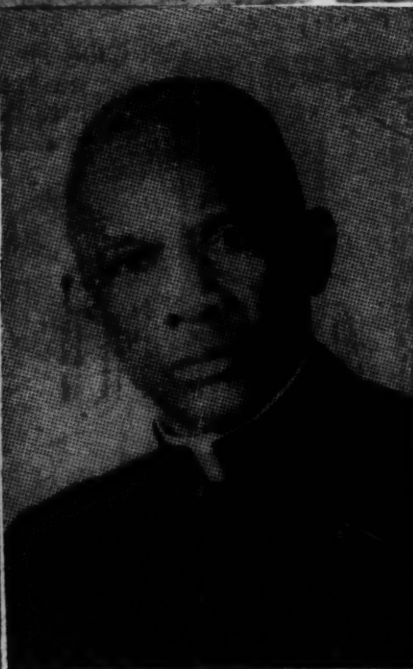
Archbishop Addison is described as "the man that told the truth through the Associated Press which stirred the country from coast to coast."

THE NEGRO segregationists are calling for 100,000 members by 1959, the circular stated. It concluded:

"If you are a churchman, there is a position waiting for you, from the layman to the bishopric. . . . If you are interested in the business world, we have a position waiting for you."



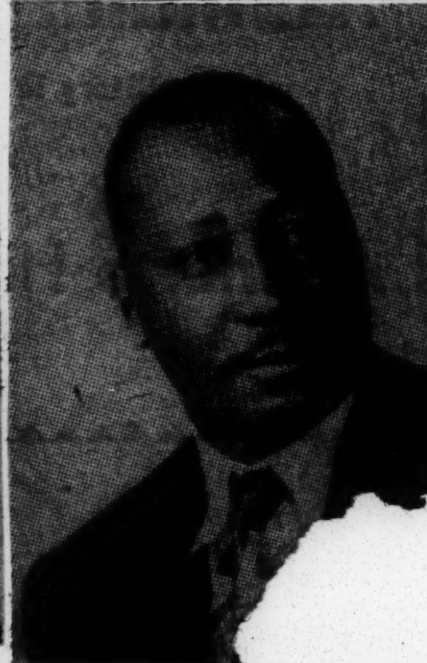
DR. J. N. B. EGBUTCHEH  
... heads Nigeria headquarters  
of segregationist sect



ARCHBISHOP ADDISON  
... will keynote segregationists



L. KOFI BROWN  
... chairman of the board  
for the segregationists



JACKSON B.  
... originator of  
investment in



# Negroes advocating segregation convene in La.

*Los Angeles, Calif.*  
BATON ROUGE — Handbills circulated here last week advertised a convention of Negroes who advocate segregation. *P. 5*

The gathering is to be held Aug. 6-12 in Dutchtown, La., under auspices of the African Stock Exchange Association Development Corp., United Council of Organizations. A general office of "Northern Segregationists" is listed as 3802 Third ave., New York 57.

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"If you are a churchman, there is a position waiting for you from the layman to the bishopric. If you are interested in the business-world, we have a position waiting for you."

Headquarters of the group were set up here.



# Engelhardt Warns Congress 'Rights' Will Bring Chaos

Post-Herald P. 3  
Thurs. 2-28-57  
B'ham, Ala.  
BY GENE WORTSMAN  
Post-Herald Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Alabama State Sen. Sam Engelhardt has warned Congress that "utter chaos" will reign in most sections of the South if civil rights legislation is passed. He cautioned that such measures would drive Southerners underground.

"The unrest in the South created by these bills, if enacted into law, will be unparalleled insofar as dissatisfaction, down-right rebellion and lawlessness," Engelhardt said.

His written statement was prepared for the Senate Judiciary Committee which is studying civil rights measures.

Engelhardt pointed out that he is executive secretary of the Association of Citizens Councils of Alabama.

He claimed that "a vast majority of the people of the South" don't agree with the principles and objectives of the Ku Klux Klan.

"But without question these bills will create a similar organization not necessarily with the Klan principles, but these bills will make it necessary for the people of the South to operate secretly," Engelhardt stated.

"These bills," he added, "will create an organization or organizations never before dreamed of."

Engelhardt said that imported Negro "goon squads" move in and out of Alabama Negro communities to keep the Negroes intimidated.

"I will make this prediction," he said.

"If a civil rights commission is set up as prescribed by this bill, within five years there will be a determined effort outside the South to repeal this act."

Engelhardt said that previous testimony to a House subcommittee by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was in error.

An NAACP spokesman has testified that no one could register in Engelhardt's home county of Macon because there was no

"not only to fight the civil rights program, but to oppose any Eisenhower legislation and support any bill the administration fights."

"This new manifesto will make the administration and some of the liberal Democrats think twice before they push the civil rights bill," Engelhardt continued.

He predicted that "75 or 100" members of Congress will sign the document.

"If the civil rights proposals become law it will change our whole form of government, in the North as well as South," Engelhardt warned. "And I personally would prefer just to live without any support from the federal government than support such a plan as that."

The board is operating, said Engelhardt.

Grady Rodgers of Tuskegee and Herman Bently of Notasulga are serving as registrars, he declared.

Alabama Congressman Albert Rains earlier told the House subcommittee that the bills are anti-American.

"The grievances, more imaginary than real, which such legislation would incite and inflame, would stretch from border to border and coast to coast," Rains declared.

"I hope to live to see the day," he said, "when this political football is kicked out of Congress for good and all."

**Strengthened  
Manifesto  
Plans Drawn**

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County insisted again here last night that a new and stronger "Confederate Manifesto" will soon be introduced in Congress, although several Southern congressmen claimed no knowledge of such a plan.

Engelhardt, head of the big Alabama Assn. of "Citizens' Councils," disclosed plans for the statement on civil rights in a television interview Sunday.

But early yesterday four members of Congress from the South — Sens. Russell (D-Ga) and Bryd (D-Va) and Reps. Forrester (D-Ga) and Jones (D-Ala) — all said they knew of no plans for a new manifesto.

Engelhardt said the signers of this new manifesto will pledge

was not too familiar with the many candidates as there are places to fill.

"I frankly haven't even studied the bill, but we will take a closer look at it real soon," Lightfoot said. "I guess we will have to make a survey to see just what that Negroes might gain control of the ballot boxes."

Actually a survey has already been made and it shows that the city limits of Tuskegee, now perfectly square in shape, will be so redefined as to look like the outline of a sea dragon.

Tuskegee Institute and the surrounding residential area heavily populated with Negroes will be removed entirely from the city limits. So will several other sec-

## 'MOVES' NEGROES

Advertiser - Alabama Journal  
**Engelhardt Bill  
To Shrink City**  
Sun 5-19-57 P. 5-A

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon in another bid to maintain total segregation in his county, has prepared a bill for introduction in the Legislature designed to assure continued white control in Tuskegee city elections.

The local bill, advertised for the first time this past week in the weekly Tuskegee News, would so rearrange and alter the city limits of Tuskegee as to exclude practically all of the Negro families.

The bill obviously was conceived as a result of the heavy Negro registration in Tuskegee. Negroes have registered in such numbers in that city as to make it a distinct possibility that a member of their race could be elected to municipal office.

### JUST 'LOCAL BILL'

Although no official records are available, it is estimated that Negroes comprise from 35 to 40 per cent of the total vote in the city of Tuskegee.

While the purpose of the local bill is obvious, neither Engelhardt nor Tuskegee Mayor Phil Lightfoot will discuss the measure.

"It is nothing but a local bill, affecting the city of Tuskegee only," Engelhardt declared. He would say no more.

Mayor Lightfoot indicated he

One Tuskegee resident who made a thorough appraisal of the bill offered a brief observation:

"He slipped up a couple of places and left about 15 or 20 Negro families inside the city limits. I guess he wanted to be fair about it."

Engelhardt, head of the pro-segregation Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils, earlier took steps toward lessening the chances of Negroes being elected to office in Tuskegee.

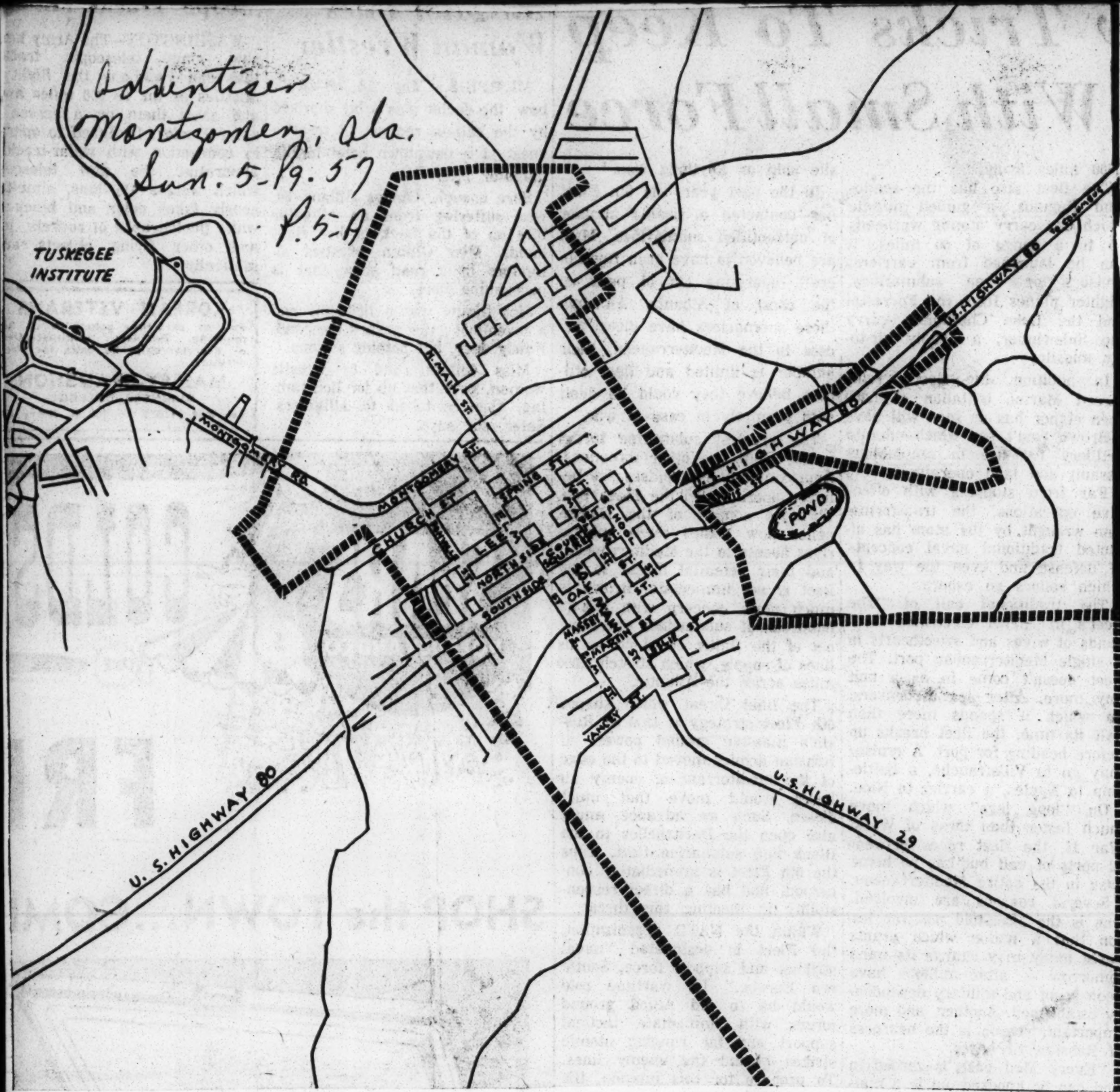
In 1951 he pushed through a bill prohibiting "single-shot" voting in elections where more than one place was to be filled. Had "single-shot" balloting been permitted Negroes in Tuskegee could have voted for but one candidate in City Commission races and in so doing all but guarantee the election of the person they favored.

However under the law passed in 1951 voters must vote for as



Advertiser  
Montgomery, Ala.  
Sun. 5-19-57  
P. 5-A

TUSKEGEE  
INSTITUTE





# Home Bombed Crosses Burned in Two Cities; Kluxers Face Gun Fire

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Tension, so thick you could cut it with a knife, mounted throughout Alabama as Negroes, harrassed by cross-burnings and bombings, armed themselves with shotguns, and fired several shots in fear of their lives.

Reporters who called at the homes of Negroes in Prattville said they found them armed after police reported no clues when six crosses were burned in the Negro section of town.

Crosses about four and a half feet high and wrapped in kerosene-soaked burlap were planted in cement blocks in the yards of the victims. One, Hoyt Ivory, said a note, attached to a pipe, was thrown onto the front porch of his home. He declined to reveal the contents of the note.

**THE INCIDENTS** were prevalent in other parts of the state. In Birmingham, an unoccupied house which a Negro family had purchased in a former all-white neighborhood was heavily damaged by a bomb which ripped up floor boards in a rear bedroom, blew a large hole in the brick foundation and opened a huge gap in a corner of the frame building.

Mrs. Cleo Prince said that while she was cleaning the house preparatory to moving in, a white man told her she would not be happy if she occupied the house.

"I hadn't heard anything of the previous bombings (two other houses in the same section were bombed last April after being sold to Negroes) because if I had I sure wouldn't have bought the house," Mrs. Prince said.

**REPERCUSSIONS** of the hate-inspired strife were felt in Mobile also.

In a surprise move, the Imperial Wizard and the Grand Dragon of the Gulf Ku Klux Klan Inc. reported that they had resigned from the KKK and warned "that white people had better

Two months ago, Elmer Brock, Grand Dragon of the Alabama Knights of the Ku Klux Klan at Birmingham, resigned but gave no reason.

E. C. Bernard, Mobile, gunsmith and former Imperial Wizard, said:

"The past city election gave me the information I've been wanting for 10 years in what the majority of the people in Mobile want."

He said the election, in which he was an unsuccessful candidate for the City Commission, showed the people will not support the KKK, "or I would have been elected."

"... My warning is that the white people had better wake up and read the handwriting on the wall, and do something about it, lest our last vestige of freedom is lost," he said.

**ECHOES FROM** Montgomery found Gov. James E. Folsom getting in his say on the school integration issue.

He said he would order the discharge of National Guardsmen if any attempt were made to call the troops into Federal service to enforce racial integration.

"If they give me as much as 15 minutes notice, I'll discharge everyone by executive proclamation," the Governor said.

Folsom said he recently returned from a visit to Hot Springs, Ark., and that "not the first person brought up the question of Little Rock. It doesn't

seem to be much of an issue as far as I know."

In Nashville, the Secretary of State granted a "general warfare" charter to a Chattanooga group identified as the Dixie Klan's Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

## Negro To Appeal Birmingham Park Arrest Fine

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 15 (U.P.)—A 17-year-old Negro fined on charges of disorderly conduct after being arrested in an "all-white" park today he will appeal the case to the Circuit Court.

The Negro was booked by police as Mack Gilmore. However, Negro Attorney Fred Gray said the youth's name is "Mark Gilmore."

Gilmore was represented in Recorder's Court yesterday by Gray. The Negro attorney was arrested Sept. 27 for refusing to move from the white waiting room at Dannelly Field, the municipal airport here. Gray's case was dismissed prior to its scheduled trial Friday.

Recorder's Court Judge Eugene Loe fined Gilmore \$50 and costs on the disorderly conduct charge and Gray promptly served notice of appeal.

The appeal is expected to be heard early in the week of Nov. 11 in Montgomery County Circuit Court.

## Cancel's General's Speech

**Fears Violence If  
Gen. Taylor Makes  
Armistic Day Talk**

By DARRELL GARWOOD

WASHINGTON, (U.P.)—The Army has chosen to regard as an affront to its high command a request that General Maxwell D. Taylor cancel speaking engagements at Birmingham, Ala., because of "emotions and prejudices" aroused by the school inte-

gration issue.  
The request was made by the Birmingham Veterans Day committee on grounds that "responsible people... would not hesitate to create incidents which would cause great embarrassment to all concerned."

Taylor, Army Chief of Staff, replied Thursday that "I have no choice but to defer to your request that I withdraw."

He emphasized that he differed with the committee's conclusion and was ready to fulfill the speaking engagement on Nov. 14.

The committee telegraphed that the expected "incidents" would not "represent true feelings, but could be magnified by news-gathering groups and fringe extremists throughout the world."

The Army's view, a spokesman said, is that Taylor, with the aid of the State department, is in a better position than a committee in Birmingham to determine

whether his appearance there would be internationally advisable.

Army headquarters sharply denied original reports from Birmingham that "official business" elsewhere would prevent Taylor from speaking.

On the contrary, the Army said, Taylor's appearance in Birmingham on Armistice Day would be unusually convenient.

Th war-time leader of the 101st Airborne division is spending that week-end at Texas A. and M. college—where he will probably speak informally before a stag dinner.

The withdrawal request came from Raymond Weeks, identified as the program committee's director.

Weeks mentioned "unfortunate procedures which have taken place," apparently referring to the use of federal troops to enforce integration at Little Rock.

He added: "we are greatly embarrassed by being compelled to change our program in several directions and regret most sincerely to advise you that we release you from your obligation to appear as speaker at our program."

Taylor, who accepted the Birmingham invitation before the Little Rock dispute, released the exchange of telegrams "in view of inaccurate statements relating to this matter which have appeared in the press."

Except for his informal date at College Park, Texas next week-end, Taylor has no other speeches scheduled in the South. He has not spoken in that section since troops moved into Little Rock.



of C head—

# Integration is termed state's No. 1 problem

BY TRUDY CARGILE, News staff writer

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 20—Resistance to school integration and a "low-ebb" state government were the appeals today of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce president in his annual report to the group.

Roland L. Adams, addressing the 20th annual business meeting of the Chamber, said some might wonder why he was bringing up the discussion of the Negro problem at the meeting.

"For the very good reason that it is the greatest problem that confronts us today," Adams said, "and the solution rests with the best brains we have. It is certainly no matter for the Ku Klux Klan and not heads."

ADAMS SAID, "Alabama would abolish its public school system before it would submit to integration and other Southern states would do the same."

Adams cited the Little Rock episode as an usurpation of state's rights and said the country would soon be so divided that "we stand to fall an easy victim to aggression by some foreign power."

Adams said despite the integration issue "there is no indication as yet that these troubles are deterring the movement of industry into the South."

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT and expansion throughout the nation, he said, has declined to some extent this year because productive facilities and capacity have caught up with demand.

Adams said that 54 new industries have been added and existing industries are planning expansion programs. These programs involve \$90 million. Expansion by utilities will call for expenditure of \$250 million, Adams said.

Per capita income in Alabama, Adams said, will show the highest increase in the nation over a national average of 3.6 per

ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT, Adams said "we have only ourselves to blame" for what he termed a low ebb in state government in Alabama.

He charged the Chamber's membership with the responsibility of returning to their counties and concentrating on providing better and more qualified men for the Legislature.

Adams said that a poor way to get needed industry is to be unfair to corporations that provide jobs.

Adams presented his report at the opening of the session today. Election and installation of the new officers and a report from the resolutions committee is on the program today.

Alabama 'Safe' So Far—

## Folsom Declares Ike Could Integrate State

BY ALFRED McCORMICK JR.  
United Press Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 6—Gov. James E. Folsom declared today any state can be "integrated immediately under presidential pressure," but he added so far Alabama is "safe" under the Eisenhower Administration.

"Integration can be enforced. It is being enforced in Little Rock, not that I approve of the method," Folsom said as he stretched out in his oversized hospital bed.

"I'd like to see the situation remain as it is now in Alabama. But it's just as obvious that the Supreme Court decision can be carried out."

"At least, let's keep it out of court in Alabama until the next presidential election. I'm not one to go to the Supreme Court."

"If an integration suit ever gets into court the state can be integrated through Eisenhower's implied powers to uphold the courts of the land just like I have similar powers in upholding state court decisions. But a state cannot be integrated by Eisenhower unless a case gets into court."

"There is not one integration case pending in Alabama courts in any way, shape or manner," the chief executive said.

The governor, hospitalized with a lingering case of Asian flu and a "slight" lung infection, said, "I'm laughing and I'm happy the Democrats came out so well in the elections. There's no question that better days are ahead for the Democrats."

"Now what more could make a fellow laugh than that?" he joked.

Picking up a newspaper with a page on story on the Democratic sweep, Folsom said, "I like what I'm reading. Any good man the Democrats nominate will get elected. It could be (Gov. Robert B.) Meyner. He's a good fellow and I get along with him fine. But any man they nominate is going to be elected."

Folsom, propped up in his special "Texas-made" seven and one-half-foot bed which brought with him from the executive mansion, said he called the press conference at his bedside "because it was a sort of anniversary party."

"I get into the hospital once every 10 years and I didn't want to miss holding a press confer-

responsibility of the administration to see that the river development bill goes through."

The governor heartily endorsed the proposal and fought for its passage as a means of luring more industry to the state.

The 49-year-old chief executive, dressed in robin's egg blue pajamas, said he was living the "Life of Riley."

"I've got six nurses taking care of me each shift."

He joked with newsmen over his confinement, looked into his political past and future, commented on Sputnik and Mutt-nik and skipped over a variety of subjects, including the "medicinal application" of bourbon whisky.

Reminiscing on his terms as governor, he said, "I'm an old man, politically speaking. But I've done my part."

Asked if he had his eyes on Washington, the chief executive replied, "I don't want to get mixed up in that jungle. That's for younger men."

When asked how he would vote in next year's gubernatorial campaign, Folsom said, "I'll be visiting the Holy Land and my supporters are free to vote for anyone they want to."

Taylor had been invited to be the main speaker at Veterans Day ceremonies in Birmingham, but the invitation was later withdrawn because of possible repercussions as a result of President Eisenhower having ordered Federal troops into Little Rock, Ark.

Referring to Taylor, Folsom said, "He's the nation's chief soldier and I imagine he's a good one. He was just carrying out orders and any soldier who doesn't do that isn't worth a damn. He's to Eisenhower what the adjutant general is to me. And anytime the adjutant general doesn't carry out my orders, he's going back to Cullman (home of Adj. Gen. James F. Berry)."

Folsom referred to the order Taylor issued to have several Army units prepare for riot duty immediately after Federal troops were dispatched to Central High School at Little Rock.

"I'm looking forward to the hunting trip," Folsom said.

Commenting on the persistent rumors of a January special session of the Legislature, the governor was less vague than usual.

"I don't know whether I'm going to call a special session or not. I didn't know I was going to run for governor until the committee set up and wrote the rules . . . and there's no guarantee that the Legislature would accomplish anything during a special session."

The chief executive said he is "for all" of the bond issues upcoming in the Dec. 17 statewide referendum.

"Of course, it's the primary,



# Dr. King Slaps "Gallop Poll" Dealings With Human Rights

*Dispatch* *8-9-57* *P.6*  
*Alabama City, Ala.*  
 BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Dr. Martin Luther King, Montgomery, Ala., civil rights crusader, warned that man may be getting too smart for his own good. "We can boast of having made a neighborhood of the world but we cannot claim the establishment of brotherhood among its people," he said in a sermon at Cornerstone Baptist church last Sunday. More than 2,500 people heard his torrid sermon against what he described as man's subjugation of moral laws to physical laws in his dealings with his brother.

"Today too many have adopted the conception that right and wrong are merely relative to our likes or dislikes. We decide how to act by a sort of 'Gallop poll' with a kind of an 'everybody's doing it' attitude, or just a matter of custom excuse," the youthful leader stated.

Others, the 1957 Spingarn medalist said, have assumed a sort of "get by test for right and wrong; survival of the slickest. They have set up an 11th commandment, 'Thou shalt not get caught.'"

Dr. King warned that the world and America must rediscover the principles of the worth and sacredness of human personality.

"God does not want us to treat our brothers as a means to an end," he cautioned. "History has shown that nations, which have done so, have failed and faded into oblivion."

In his opinion, he said he felt that with all the faults that exist, if we continue to work and pray, we will see a new South arise in which all will live together in peace and dignity.

Dr. Sandy F. Ray, host pastor and president of the New York Baptists, praised the courageous leadership of Dr. King in the campaign for complete democracy in America.

## Dr. King Slaps "Gallop Poll" Dealing With Human Rights



(By Richard A. Jackson)

**KING FOR LAYMEN** — Dr. M. Luther King, Montgomery, Ala., civil rights champion, accepts invitation by popular demand to be guest of honor and speaker Sept. 4 at the convention of the National Baptist Laymen's Movement of the National Baptist Convention. The Spingarn Medal recipient praised the leadership of Laymen's President Allen Jordan, who will preside at the Louisville, Ky., session. Observing at Cornerstone Baptist Church in Brooklyn where Dr. King spoke to 2500 persons Dr. Sandy F. Ray, pastor and president of New York State Baptists, and Miss Christine King, sister of Dr. King, a graduate student at Columbia University.

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Dr. King accepted the invitation of the president of the National Baptist Laymen's Movement, Mr. Allen Jordan to address the laymen, Sept. 4 during the National Baptist Convention session in Louisville. Dr. King was accompanied by his sister, Miss Christine King, who is studying toward a Ph. D. Degree at Columbia University.

## Non-Violent Social Change Topic Of Howard Convocation

*Washington, D. C.*  
 Some of the nation's outstanding leaders in the desegregation movement will be featured at Howard University November 6-10 when the School of Religion holds its 41st annual Convocation.

The theme of this year's conference will be "Non-violence and Social Change." Among those discussing the subject will be Rev. Martin Luther King and Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, both of Montgomery, Ala., and James B. Carey, president of the AFL-CIO's International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. Rev. King and Rev. Abernathy were the leaders of the Montgomery Improvement Association, the organization which led the successful boycott of public transportation in the Alabama city. Mr. Carey has been at the fore-front of the drive to eliminate racial discrimination in the labor movement.

Other speakers during the convocation include Dr. William Stuart Nelson, dean of Howard; Dr. John O. Nelson, director of religious field work at Yale University; Rev. Glenn Smiley, executive secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Nyack, N. Y.; Julius A. Thomas, director of industrial relations for the National Urban League; and Ira L. Gibbons associate professor of social work at Howard.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard president, will be principal speaker at the annual Convocation banquet Thursday, November 7 at 8 p.

m. The banquet will be held in Baldwin Hall, Fourth and College Streets, northwest.

All sessions of the Convention will be open to the public.



## Senator Sparkman Regrets

In the midst of the wave of anti-Americanism that followed the awful Little Rock outrages, Alabama's Senator John J. Sparkman found himself trying to answer the embarrassing question of reporters at Colombo, Ceylon, where the prevailing color scheme is very dark.

During the questioning, the Alabama admitted that the opposition to integrating students in the Arkansas capital had been a serious setback to the remarkable progress made in the past quarter century in solving the U. S. racial problem, and expressed his regrets.

What he neglected to tell the Ceylonese reporters was that he contributed as much as anybody toward this tragic setback when he gloated all over Alabama in 1950 that he never had and never would favor civil rights for Negroes.

## Plan To Aid Negroes Move North Hits Snag In House

A resolution proposing to explore the possibility of setting up a resettlement commission to move Negroes out of the South ran into a snag in the Alabama House of Representatives yesterday.

The resolution, sponsored by Meador County's Sen. Sam Engelhardt, cleared the upper chamber without difficulty but was shunted into the House Rules Committee.

Engelhardt, executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils, proposes to set up a four-member legislative committee to look into the matter further.

## Negroes To Challenge White City Owned Bessemer Park

BESSEMER, Ala.—Two Negro civic leaders who were refused at all-white, city-owned Roosevelt Park here last Saturday morning, plan to challenge the recreation segregation law in the courts.

Asking for recreational services and getting a refusal were Blevins Stout, 35 of 1486 Hueytown Road and William Thomas, 53.

Atty. David H. Hood, legal counsel for the two refused citizens, announced that he would test the Bessemer law in the federal courts.

He was obviously referring to Article 1, Section 21.1 of the Bessemer City Code, which declares that "both Debardeleben Park and Roosevelt Park shall be reserved

## Futility Of Bayonets Evident, Says Sparkman

By BOB INGRAM  
U.S. Sen. John Sparkman said here yesterday that American people outside the South "are beginning to realize you don't force people by bayonets to change their way of life."

Alabama's junior senator, just back from a trip around the world in 70 days, was the featured speaker at the luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club at the Whitley.

Sparkman devoted most of his time to discussing his official tour of the Far East and Asia, finally reaching his scheduled subject of the problems of the new Congress with time running out.

Reaching the subject of civil rights late in the game, Sparkman said he felt that the Southern delegation in Congress "made more headway in 1957" than at any other time in history.

### LAUDS FIGHT

"They (the people outside the South) are beginning to see the light," Sparkman said, "and one reason has been the fight put up by the South in Congress."

He also pointed out that "there has been no legislation for integration in Congress; that has come only by judicial decree and executive implementation."

Sparkman said he returned from his Far East tour "with a feeling of discouragement" as to who is winning the cold war.

"Today we have an uneasy peace but a raging cold war," he said. "And in the event a hot war should break out it is not beyond the realm of possibility that mankind as an occupant of the globe will come to an end."

### 'IMPACT' OVERPLAYED

The senator belittled the impact of the Little Rock integration incident on America's relations abroad.

"You hear people talk about the terrific impact Little Rock had overseas," Sparkman declared, "but let me tell you that so-called impact has been overplayed as much as anything I've heard of. The feeling where I

visited was that these nations had their racial problems just as we do."

While denying Little Rock hurt U.S. relations, Sparkman admitted that Sputnik had had a far different effect.

"You talk about something that hit us hard, well Sputnik did," Sparkman said. "That was all they were talking about."

"Those countries are for the most part uncommitted to the worst of Paconima, California, service work or communism, but notice of an appeal of their case they aren't interested in armies to the Superior Court. Judge or fighting a war," he said. "They just want to be on the winning side. And with Sputnik is up there they are no longer sure that America is on the winning side."

Sparkman, introduced by Rotarian Starr Smith, had to share top billing at the club with pretty Miss Margaret McClinton of Hueytown, Alabama's 1958 Maid of Cotton.

In another feature of the program two new members were installed into Rotary—Dick Calhoun and Dr. William S. Cornell.

## JUDGE RULES STORE IS NOT REQUIRED TO SELL TO NEGROES

Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 2—(Special)—Following the ruling of Municipal Court Judge Lucius P. Green, last week, Mrs. Josephine Webster and Mrs. Virginia Lambert of Paconima, California, service work or communism, but notice of an appeal of their case they aren't interested in armies to the Superior Court. Judge or fighting a war," he said. "They just want to be on the winning side. And with Sputnik is up there they are no longer sure that America is on the winning side."

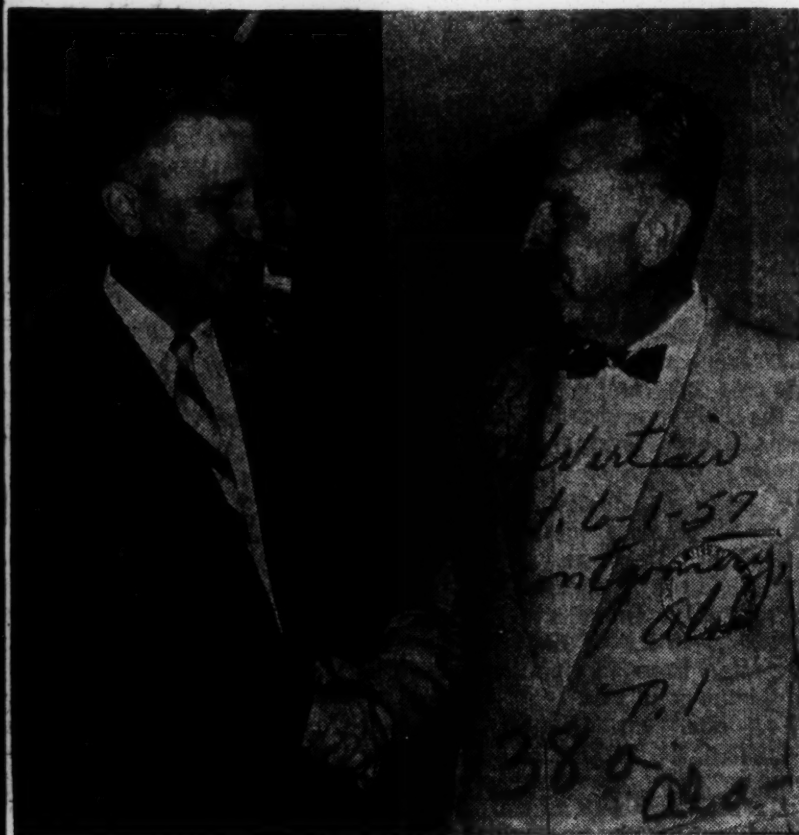
The Municipal Court action had been brought by Mr. McMorris on behalf of Virginia Lambert and Josephine Webster, Paconima residents, who stated in their complaints (Case No. 451129) that Mandel's of California, which operates a number of stores throughout Los Angeles County for the retail sale of women's shoes, had refused service on two occasions to plaintiffs "for the reason that plaintiffs belong to the colored or Negro race."

Without denying or affirming the charge of failure to serve, the shoe store, through its attorney, Milton Fenton, demurred to the complaint, arguing that "a retail store selling women's apparel was not liable for refusing service to a woman, since it was a private business and was not a place of public accommodation."

McMorris, in arguing against the demurrer, stated that shoe stores are included within the designation "other places of public accommodation" which are required by California law to give equal treatment to members of the public regardless of race. He further contended that, even if it should be held the statute did not include retail stores, under the Constitution of this state and nation, any person or corporation which engages in a public service enterprise loses its "private rights and becomes the instrument through which our citizens must satisfy their needs so that to permit any such so-called private business to refuse Negroes prevents, or potentially prevents one-tenth of our citizenry to prop-

erty, or equally, clothe, feed, or house themselves, regardless of their purchasing power; and we would indeed see "poverty in the midst of plenty," just as much as if we permitted the payment of lesser rates because of race. He added that "unless all members of the public are equally able to obtain the supplies for the wants basic to their very existence, then private enterprise must fail as being inconsistent with democracy. To suggest that federal or state public policy, the minimal requirements of democracy, is not concerned with the business activities of what are in fact quasi-public functions, is to border on the ridiculous," Judge Green, however, agreed with the position taken by defendant shoe store, sustaining their demurrer, and thereby adopting the state's attorney that the California Civil Rights law does not apply to retail mercantile stores. McMorris states that, if necessary, he will take the case to the United States Supreme Court.





POSSIBLE CANDIDATE WITH CLUB PRESIDENT  
Jimmy Faulkner (left) and W. Max Peacock

## Faulkner Avows He Would Go To Jail To Keep Segregation

Former State Sen. Jimmy Faulkner, Bay Minette, said yesterday that if he were governor he would take full responsibility for the maintenance of law and order in the racial issue.

"If anyone had to go to jail to maintain segregated schools as your governor I would go," he said.

Faulkner's address to the Montgomery Optimist Club was the first speech in Montgomery this year by the 1954 gubernatorial candidate. Asked if he were announcing his candidacy for the 1958 race, Faulkner said he had no comment.

In a reminder that his 1954 platform contained a strong plank in favor of racial segregation, Faulkner scoffed at what he called "Johnny-come-latelys" who "for personal or political reasons are stirring up this issue unnecessarily."

**White Majority Has Asserted Itself**  
The New York Post, which has the distinction of being edited by James A. Wechsler, is the paper that fearfully sent its Negro reporter, Ted Poston, to Montgomery last year with orders that he should phone New York every day to assure colleagues that he had not suffered bodily harm. As a matter of fact, Poston was assigned a typewriter and desk in *The Advertiser's* news room and had such a swell time in Montgomery that he commenced to speak of Montgomery as "my adopted town" as Roosevelt once spoke of Georgia as "my adopted state."

However, we trust that the Post is better informed on New York race mixing problems. We have previously quoted the Post's attack on *The New York Times* for disapproving the city ordinance forbidding discrimination in private housing. The Post went so far as to endeavor to smear *The Times* by showing it had taken the same position as *The Advertiser*.

The Post has now commenced an angry buzz about the head of the *New York Daily News*:

The way the *Daily News* puts it, the course of the argument over the bill to outlaw discrimination in private housing in Our Town is simple. There are a lot of Negro votes backing the bill, but the white majority has asserted itself, scaring politicians. . . . Some 3,000 letters inspired by the real estate lobby created a panic at City Hall . . .

All hands, including the Post, concede that property values would suffer if landlords were prevented from discriminating against Negro tenants. This is because of what obviously is widespread prejudice among New Yorkers, not all of which can be blamed on the presence of transplanted Southerners. New Yorkers are also in a stew about integrating their schools.

The only solution *The Advertiser* can offer is for Dr. King to prevail on Vice

President Nixon to go East and lecture the wayward citizens of New York.

**Justice Black And Black Money**  
EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—Although it shouldn't be any surprise to anyone that London's communist *Daily Worker* praised U.S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black in a recent edition, you are to be commended for featuring this story on your front page June 23, as reported by the Associated Press from London.

The *Daily Worker* would not long remain the official publication of the communist conspiracy if it didn't publish a certain amount of praise for their proven friends. Few will fail to recognize their justification for this article.

The pattern establishing his ability as a questionable politician was recorded in the mid-20s when he turned his back on the old Ku Klux Klan which is credited with making him a police judge in Birmingham. In more recent years this pattern has been closely adhered to in many of his actions which were in direct conflict with the thinking of those who elected him to the U.S. Senate. Still when he turned his back so completely on his native South with his part in the Black Monday ruling those who call themselves "liberals" continued to praise him.

More recent actions of our pseudo hero, whom Alabama voters so carelessly elected to the Senate in 1952, reveal a long record of his favoritism to practically every subversive movement, including his desire and effort to acquit 14 proven communists convicted of conspiring to overthrow our government. This seems to place our Alabama boy completely "over the fence" and happily in bed with his "liberal" supporters who are pledged to destroy our country. After all, there is such a thing as honor and duty which even the communists respect as signified by their published praise.

Presently, rumors have it that Congress is considering measures to curb the abuses forced on us by a brainwashed Supreme Court. It is our patriotic duty to correct our 1925 mistake by bombarding our congressmen with letters, postcards, telegrams and calls urging their immediate efforts in clipping the wings of those who are destroying us from the bench, which by now can claim the respect of none of us. House Office Building and Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C., are their addresses. ARCHIE PELLE. 1125 Water Ave., Selma, Ala.

**Wielding God's Sword**  
EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—Sir: Be-

cause of the recent "incidents" concerning segregation I wish to express in brief my feelings concerning this matter. Jun. 1-20-57

I cannot imagine what madness drove someone to do those terrible things: bombing, shooting, etc. I believe the communists are largely responsible for a great deal of the trouble and then the ignorant white people.

As for myself, I feel sorry for the Negro and I think they are the most suppressed race in the world. Furthermore, I believe something should be done about it.

What is it that causes such hatred? Perhaps, it is because from our very beginning hate is shot into us like a vaccine. Many hate the idealist who dreams of a better world, the wise man for his wisdom, and the colored man for his color. This crucifixion and terrorizing will strengthen no earthly good, prove nothing, teach nothing, begin or end nothing.

Many believe it will! I could do nothing to hurt any race or creed for my hand is not the hand to wield God's sword. Those looking for someone to carry their banner so they can hide until they wish to reach out and spread fear, those looking for a cause who cast their lot with those who spread terror, will find nothing, no one, nowhere, because suddenly they will reach and immense edge.

That is what happens to people who try to play God.

A great task lies before us. A task which needs help from God more than from man. I am 18 years old and am the daughter of the late Joe McCoy, capital news reporter for *The Advertiser*.

[MISS] AMANDA E. MCCOY  
Montgomery.

## Belafonte May Portray Rev. King

HOLLYWOOD—United Artists may be the first studio to back a film on the current school integration controversy in Dixie, with Harry Belafonte starring in a biopic of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. of Montgomery, Ala.

If present plans materialize, Belafonte will also produce the film. A report here indicated that the famed singer had already been advanced funds for research and scripting of the picture.

Belafonte is also slated to star in a movie version of his night club act for United Artists.



# Wallace addresses Council— Integration resistance helps Negro, judge says

"I pray that some day the majority of Negro people will come to realize that our determination to resist integration is for their best interest."

These were the words of Judge George C. Wallace Friday night as he addressed a rally sponsored by the Independent Citizens Councils of Bessemer.

He said the Negro is the friend of the white man and declared a steadfast resolution that constitutional government will survive.

"We should keep telling the Supreme Court, the Congress, the president and the Communist Party that we are not going to integrate, and that's that," the judge said.

Throughout his speech, Wallace made frequent mention of the "infamous decision of 1954." He attacked the Supreme Court for entering a field of legislating "which under our separation of powers theory of government has no right."

HE TOLD the council the fight Southerners are making against integration is a fight to "preserve constitutional government in this country."

He appealed to the group to continue the fight on "the law questions involved" and not to "sink into the dark quicksand pits of hate and malice."

Branding the 1954 Supreme Court ruling as "infamous," he said that parts of the civil rights bills pending are "nefarious."

"One of the most wicked innovations found in these bills is the abolition of the most basic of civil rights—that of trial by jury in civil rights cases."

He added that if such a decision was rendered in another country it "would be denounced by some of the very proponents of these bills as totalitarianism and dictatorship."

## Bar Violence Keep Segregation

I am a Southerner and a strong segregationist. My people have been Southerners for generations.

I feel that most of the pro-integrationists have been set up as targets by organizations that wish to stir up trouble within our country. I think it is not only wrong, but dangerous to free men who have confessedly bombed Negro churches.

On the other hand, it is far more wrong to advocate the mixing of races. The South has

never hated the Negro. He has been part of the Southern scene and part of Southern economy. Many slaves fought side by side with their masters in the Civil War.

But we do not like for our children to go to school with the colored folks. We have good schools for Negroes but separate ones.

Our doctors look after the Negroes too, but the waiting rooms are separate. We are equally indisposed to sitting beside Negroes on buses. People who violate these age-old traditions are putting themselves up for punishment.

I personally believe that the men who bombed the Negro churches should be punished, but I believe that those who instigate such riotings by their opposition to Southern principles are even more guilty.

Mob rule and violence are not the proper procedures. They can only lead to other violence and they should be put down immediately.

However, every legal means known to man should be used to prevent integration. We should respect the law. It is our only hope for order. Without it we are savages. But we realize also that the law can be changed legally and we should work toward that end.

Private education and private transportation are entirely possible. I do not think we should have war over such matters.

We cannot condone bombings. Too many innocents of both races would suffer. For the good of all, let us maintain voluntary segregation.

MRS. MILTON A. REILLY,  
94 Chestnut,  
Gadsden.

## The Lack Of Precedent

the youthful state judge who is a candidate for governor, has now urged Alabama law enforcement officers not to assist federal cops in any investigation under the proposed civil rights law. He does not believe the federals could enforce any federal laws without the help of state officials.

It sounds to us like Judge Wallace has been reading the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court before the civil war in the North-South conflict over the return of fugitive slaves. In those days it was the North that passionately defied the federal law and court orders. They would not return fugitive slaves. Law enforcement officers in Northern states did what Wallace is now enjoining Southerners to do—non-cooperation.

After much defiance, the Supreme Court ruefully acknowledged that the states had nullified the federal law. Chief Justice Roger Taney wrote:

"... The federal government, under the Constitution, has no power to impose on a state officer, as such, any duty whatever, and compel him to perform it."

Slaves were property recognized by the law and the law imposed a duty on all states to cooperate in the return of fugitive slaves to their lawful masters. The response was that 14 Northern states enacted the "personal liberty laws" which forbade their citizens and their officers from helping to return a fugitive. This defiance of the federal authority was carried on for more than a generation.

An example of these 14 personal liberty laws was that in Massachusetts where an official was subject to a \$1,000 fine for detaining a fugitive slave. Then came the Dred Scott decision. The Massachusetts General Court of 1858, speaking through some Wallace or McKay, held (quoted from Kilpatrick's *The Sovereign States*):

Resolved, that while the people of Massachusetts recognize the rightful judicial authority of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the determination of all questions properly

coming before it, they will never consent that their rights shall be impaired, or their liberties invaded, by reason of any usurpations of political power by said tribunal.

Resolved, that no part of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Scott vs. Sandford, is binding.

We do not know how effective Wallace's non-cooperation plan would prove, but from whatever Northern states come denunciations of his lawlessness, he can attribute his inspiration to their court defiance in the case of the Fugitive Slave Law.

## Vandalism Related To Racial Problems

Recently, Bob Kincey said in his column that vandalism should be dealt with "in immediate and positive fashion." Agreed. Vandalism is a vicious act, and the most inexcusable of all crimes. The perpetrator receives nothing for his depredations but wicked glee. It is associated with irresponsible children and morons. But whoever he is, he should pay—and plenty—for his damages.

Usually, vandalism is done under cover, but there are bold acts done, openly, and protected by our laws. I speak of a Negro who moves into a white neighborhood. He knows before he does so that it will offend the people and that, simultaneously, with his occupation, every piece of property in the whole area will take a nose-dive for the bottom. Not even a justice of the Supreme Court would pay, within thousands of dollars, the amount for a piece of property the morning after a Negro family moved into a white neighborhood that he would have paid the morning before. It just wouldn't be a wise investment. Good business is not philanthropic; and Christian or un-Christian. It is cold fact.

Vandalism is vandalism, whether done by irresponsible children and morons, or by so-called responsible adults. And damage is damage, whether caused by rocks, guns and bombs, or by the presence of an undesirable family in the neighborhood.

Regardless of his race, good behavior and high standing, no man should be privileged, with a "civil" or any other kind of "right," to spoil the contentment of other people and damage their properties; for no better reason than to satisfy a covetousness beyond his bounds.

This is a big, beautiful world, and there is plenty of room for Negroes to build beautiful communities of their own, and not, deliberately, offend and damage the people they profess to love.

MRS. W. C. REED,  
10 East Walnut, Sylacauga, Ala.

## Negro Trio Draws Fines In Cafe Row

Three Negroes were fined in Recorder's Court here yesterday for reportedly refusing to leave a white restaurant after being told they couldn't be served.

Shorter Moore, of Pike road, was fined \$10 and costs for disorderly conduct and \$25 and costs for carrying a concealed weapon.

His two companions, Sylvester Phillips, Pike road, and Daniel E. Bush, Mt. Meigs, were each fined \$10 and costs for disorderly conduct.

Ray Harrelson, owner of the cafe, said the trio entered after being told by an unidentified person that they could be served there.

A waitress informed them, however, they could not be served, but they would not leave until ordered out by Harrelson, the owner said.

He said only Moore then refused to leave, so he called the police.

In other cases before Judge Loe, James H. Evans, 2625 Old Selma road, was fined \$25 and costs for disorderly conduct; Roberta Long, 927 Adeline St., \$75 and costs for possessing untaxed whisky; and Basil Lowe, no address listed, \$25 and costs for disorderly conduct.

## Beatings Reported Probed By Alabama Attorney General

MONTGOMERY, ALA. (AP)—The Alabama attorney general dispatched a crew of investigators Friday to probe alleged beatings of Negroes by members of the Ku Klux Klan.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson sent chief assistant MacDonald Gallion to lead an investigation of six attacks on Negroes in Maplesville as "warnings" against school integration.





**CANDIDATES**—Men who expect to run for governor next year are shown above at yesterday's Alabama Association of County Commissioners meeting.

# Candidates Vow No Integration

## County Officials Told All In '58 Race Will Do Same

BY GEORGE COOK

One prospective candidate for governor is willing to die "if need be" for segregation.

Another says he's willing to go to jail to preserve separation of the races in Alabama.

The first is one-time tongue-in-cheek candidate Winston Gullatte, who told the state's county commissioners and probate judges of his willingness to lay down his life for the cause during their meeting in Birmingham yesterday.

The second was Jimmy Faulkner, runner-up in the last gubernatorial open season.

Faulkner, who was unable to attend the meeting, expressed his views in a written statement.

Former Gov. Gordon Persons, on the other hand, declared that all the candidates for the November election next Spring will be solidly for segregation.

Gullatte, Faulkner and Persons were three of a group of nine possible candidates who either spoke to the commissioners and judges or forwarded statements to be read for them. Also speaking were ex-Con-

The candidates are (from left) A. W. Todd, Judge George Wallace, Gordon Persons, Winston Gullatte, Laurie Battle and C. C. Owen.

He said he would maintain segregation "even at the sacrifice of my life, if necessary."

Said Faulkner:

"One problem that is certain to become more acute, and one on which we must all remain absolutely united is the problem of segregation."

"I can tell you, my friends, and pledge myself unconditionally that we are not going to end segregation in Alabama. I don't care what the Supreme Court rules or does not rule."

"The will of the people is the law of the land and the will of the people of Alabama is for segregation . . . and we will have segregation if I personally have to go to jail to insure it."

Said Persons:

"We all obviously have the same ideas on segregation. It would be political suicide to do otherwise."

He said that in his opinion a "strong and firm hand in Montgomery" would do far more toward handling the problem than "dying or going to jail."

Persons said that it required three years for him to learn how to run the governor's office.

He said he was aware of the financial problems of local governments, adding "I can't say today I will solve all your financial and revenue problems," but that he would be "willing to sit down with you and work toward alleviating your problems somewhat."

"The time is way over due for all of us at the crossroads to stand up and fight together against further invasion by 'Big Government.'"

"We stand united today in hand-to-hand combat against dictatorial bureaucrats in Washington who want to 'run the show' and utterly disregard the rights of people at the local levels of government."

"They are hell bent on forcing civil rights measures and half-baked decisions of the Supreme Court against the will of the thinking people of both races . . . This monkey business must be and will be stopped."

Hardwick, by telegram, said he felt his views and record for the past 20 years in the Legislature on behalf of local legislation "is well known" to the association's members.

Owen pointed out that as head of the APSC, he had been called on to defend segregation in public transportation in Federal Court on a number of occasions and had even been threatened with jail for so doing.

"We must fight with all our resources to defend segregation," he said.

He declared further that "creeping socialism" is as evident in the state as it is nationally, with a concentration of more and more power and public revenue in Montgomery.

Todd concentrated his remarks on the importance of the rural family to Alabama and the equal importance of county authorities in helping these families to remain on the land.

He pointed out that the state

has lost 41,500 farmers in the past five years.

Todd told the county officials that they could do more to bring new industry to the state than any other single governing group.

Said Judge Wallace:

"Today the issue in America is local government."

"A firm chief executive can mitigate the encroachment of the federal government . . . and maintain segregation within the law," he said.

Maintenance of its social customs is the only way to preserve peace and tranquility in the South," Wallace said.

Wallace also called on city and county authorities to aid in industrialization of the state.

He pointed out that three million persons left the South during World War II, never to return.

The state, he said, is likely to lose a representative in Congress in 1960, thus further reducing the South's voice on the national level.

Wallace declared he would put his legislative record on local government against the record of any other candidate.

Said Perry:

"The people of Alabama and the South have learned the hard way what happened if we look for government in local affairs to Montgomery or Washington."

"Surely, we are tired of Black Monday decisions and you are weary of trooping, hat in hand, to Montgomery for a needed local law to build a county schoolhouse or repair a bridge in your home county."

"We look in vain for a reason why Tuscaloosa County, for instance, must campaign the state a couple or more times to spend their own money for their own courthouse."

Perry also declared: "Both the levying and spending of taxes must be delegated by law to the people who pay them. I ask you: Is there a single county commissioner here today who does not sincerely believe (as I do) that there is plenty of tax money now being collected from the people to meet all the needs of government if wisely and fairly distributed and honestly spent?"



## Negro Fined \$50 for Visiting Park

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 14 (AP)—Judge Eugene Loe, complaining that his patience was being tried, fined a Negro \$50 and costs today for visiting city-owned Oak Park, restricted to whites. 10-15-57

However, the Negro, booked as Mack Gilmore, 17, of Montgomery, was charged with disorderly conduct rather than violating a new city ordinance which prohibits race mixing in public recreational places.

Loe, who in recent weeks had dismissed similar complaints against two other Negroes, remarked in court today that he had been "as tolerant as I could be about these matters, but it looks as if my patience is being tried."

The judge dropped a charge against another Negro arrested at the park and last Saturday against a complaint against Negro Atty. Fred Gray, who was arrested in the white waiting room at the Municipal Airport. Gilmore served notice of appeal to higher courts after he was fined today. He accused the arresting officer, Patrolman J. T. Walters, of hitting him, but the judge said Walters denied it. The Negro was arrested last Monday.

## BIRMINGHAM BLAST ROCKS NEGRO HOUSE

Explosion Occurs in Former All-White Neighborhood

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 20.—(AP)—An occupied house a Negro family had purchased in a former all-white neighborhood was damaged heavily by a bomb Saturday night. 15

Two other houses in the same section were bombed last April after being sold to Negroes.

"I hadn't heard anything of the previous bombings because I had, I sure wouldn't have bought the house," said Cleo [?]

A woman said that while she was cleaning the house preparatory to moving in a white man told her she wouldn't be allowed to occupy the house. At the time I didn't understand what he meant, but I sure

do now," she said.

Police said several sticks of dynamite were shoved through a ventilator on the north side of the house. The blast ripped up floor boards in a rear bedroom, blew a large hole in the brick foundation and opened a hole in the northeast corner of the frame building.

The explosion also knocked loose fixtures, cracked plaster and shattered most of the windows. A door to the basement was blown out and glass was scattered for 20 feet.

Most of the houses on 12th Place, where the explosion occurred, now either are occupied by Negroes or are vacant.

## Alabama 'Safe' So Far Folsom Declares Ike Could Integrate State

BY ALFRED MCCORMICK JR.  
United Press Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 6—Gov. James E. Folsom declared today any state can be "integrated immediately under presidential pressure," but he added so far Alabama is "safe" under the Eisenhower Administration.

"Integration can be enforced. It is being enforced in Little Rock, not that I approve of the method," Folsom said as he stretched out in his oversized hospital bed.

"I'd like to see the situation remain as it is now in Alabama. But it's just as obvious that the Supreme Court decision can be carried out."

"At least, let's keep it out of court in Alabama until the next presidential election. I'm not one to go to the Supreme Court."

"If an integration suit ever gets into court the state can be integrated through Eisenhower's implied powers to uphold the courts of the land just like I have similar powers in upholding state court decisions. But a state cannot be integrated by Eisenhower unless a case gets into court."

"There is not one integration case pending in Alabama courts in any way, shape or manner," the chief executive said.

The governor, hospitalized with a lingering case of Asian flu and a "slight" lung infection, said, "I'm laughing and I'm happy the Democrats came out so well in the elections. There's no question that better days are ahead for the Democrats."

"Now what more could make a fellow laugh than that?" he joked.

Picking up a newspaper with a page on story on the Democratic sweep, Folsom said, "I like what I'm reading. Any good man the Democrats nominate will get elected. It could be (Gov. Robert B.) Meyner. He's a good fellow and I get along with him fine. But any man they nominate is going to be elected."

Folsom, propped up in his special "Texas-made" seven and one-half-foot bed which brought with him from the executive mansion, said he called the press conference at his bedside "because it was a sort of anniversary party."

"I get into the hospital once every 10 years and I didn't want to miss holding a press confer-

ence on the anniversary. I feel fine. My fever's gone for three days and I'm getting out this week."

He said he entered Jackson's clinic "to head off pneumonia which I stupidly picked up by going on a little bird shoot up in Tennessee while I still had the flu."

The governor said he has not received word from Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Army chief of staff, whom he invited on a hunting trip in South Alabama Nov. 11—Veterans Day.

Taylor had been invited to be the main speaker at Veterans Day ceremonies in Birmingham, but the invitation was later withdrawn because of possible repercussions as a result of President Eisenhower having ordered Federal troops into Little Rock, Ark.

Referring to Taylor, Folsom said, "He's the nation's chief soldier and I imagine he's a good one. He was just carrying out orders and any soldier who doesn't do that isn't worth a damn. He's to Eisenhower what the adjutant general is to me. And anytime the adjutant general doesn't carry out my orders, he's going back to Cullman (home of Adj. Gen. James F. Berry)."

Folsom referred to the order Taylor issued to have several Army units prepare for riot duty immediately after Federal troops were dispatched to Central High School at Little Rock.

"I'm looking forward to the hunting trip," Folsom said.

Commenting on the persistent rumors of a January special session of the Legislature, the governor was less vague than usual.

"I don't know whether I'm going to call a special session or not. I didn't know I was going to run for governor until the committee set up and wrote the rules . . . and there's no guarantee that the Legislature would accomplish anything during a special session."

The chief executive said he is "for all" of the bond issues upcoming in the Dec. 17 statewide referendum.

"Of course, it's the primary

responsibility of the administration to see that the river development bill goes through."

The governor heartily endorsed the proposal and fought for its passage as a means of luring more industry to the state.

The 49-year-old chief executive, dressed in robin's egg blue pajamas, said he was living the "Life of Riley."

"I've got six nurses taking care of me each shift."

He joked with newsmen over his confinement, looked into his political past and future, commented on Sputnik and Mutt-nik and skipped over a variety of subjects, including the "medicinal application" of bourbon whisky.

Reminiscing on his terms as governor, he said, "I'm an old man, politically speaking. But I've done my part."

Asked if he had his eyes on Washington, the chief executive replied, "I don't want to get mixed up in that jungle. That's for younger men."

When asked how he would vote in next year's gubernatorial campaign, Folsom said, "I'll be visiting the Holy Land and my supporters are free to vote for anyone they want to."



## Governor Folsom Of Alabama

*Journal Guide, p. 8*  
GOVERNOR FOLSOM is a sometime difficult state leader to assess. His critics are vitriolic; his supporters are steadfast. In this connection it is interesting to have available a summary of anti-Negro bills passed by the Alabama Legislature and vetoed by him. These bills were *Jan 14-57*

To authorize the attorney general of the state to defend officials involved in suits over maintaining school segregation.

To require males to obtain permission before sitting beside a female on a bus or train.

To permit boards of registrars to destroy the forms used by people denied the right of voting, making it more difficult for the federal government's Department of Justice to convict offending officials.

To prohibit the Negroes in the town of Tuskegee from forming a city of their own (all but a handful were gerrymandered out of the town's limits by legislative act, to curtail their political influence).

An Alabama white journalist, reviewing Gov. FOLSOM's vetoing record, asked: "Why did FOLSOM veto the segregation bills? . . . It was a remarkable thing for a politician to do."

This Alabama journalist declined to refuse to Gov. FOLSOM "credit for honest conviction" and admitted that he "has never been a demagogue on the racial issue." He claimed to see in Gov. FOLSOM's record "a conspicuous pattern of sympathy for the colored man's aspirations and a willingness to defy dominant public sentiment to uphold his viewpoint." The observer further remarked on Gov. FOLSOM's "inborn liberality toward social change."

It couldn't be that he was fishing for the Negro's voting support, for "he has the Negro vote already." As for white voters, well he has twice been elected despite a "record of passive resistance to segregation."

This newspaper is not quite willing to nominate Governor FOLSOM for a Spingarn Medal or Russwurm Award, but we cannot fail to remark that Mr.

FOLSOM is not a bad governor of Alabama. Would that there were more like him among his southern colleagues housed in executive mansions!

Some advertising experts are said to favor making programs less entertaining so the commercial will appear more exciting. A few recent shows indicate the movement is already under way.

## Owen Says Sound Leaders Can Solve Racial Problems

*Andalusia, Ala., Nov. 14*  
Sound-thinking leaders can solve the South's racial problems, which are being caused by rabble rousers and northerners who furnish the money, Public Service Commission President C. C. (Jack) Owen told a civic club here.

Addressing members of the Andalusia Lions Club yesterday, Owen said these pressure groups were not operating for the benefit of the average Southern Negro.

In fact, Owen declared, "the Rev. King is about the only person who benefited from the Montgomery bus boycott."

Owen sketched operations of the Public Service Commission, its duties, its problems and its efforts to serve the public in its supervision of utilities, communications facilities and transportation lines.

The public service head told how he ordered segregation signs put back up in Alabama when he determined a Supreme Court decision abolishing such signs applied only to North Carolina.

Owen was special guest of Lion James Caton, who later was host to Owen and a group of business leaders at Ninety-nine Acres.

Lion President Russ White presided over the meeting.

## Hill Predicts Ease-Up On Integration Pressure

BY IVAN SWIFT

Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama yesterday predicted federal pressure for integration in the South will slacken soon.

Answering a question by Post-Herald Political Writer Clarke Stallworth on Alabama Press Conference, a WABT-WAPI program, Hill said the Reconstruction period's failure "to ram carpetbag and scalawag government down the peoples' throats" will serve as a history lesson.

He called the Republican Party's racial program "playing politics with the whole situation."

Birmingham News Political Writer Fred Taylor, co-panelist with Stallworth on the program, asked the senator if there is any "real hope" the Supreme Court might change or modify its integration stand?

Hill referred to early New Deal days, when the court first ruled the NRA and AAA unconstitutional and then "shifted its position" under pressure of "aroused public sentiment."

The senator limited his answer to the analogy but he did tell the interviewers Southern senators will do "everything they can to stop the use of federal troops by the President in situations such as Little Rock."

Taylor asked Senator Hill if he thinks the President will follow a similar pattern of action if another Little Rock comes up in the South.

The senator said he couldn't prophesy on the point but remarked on the "politics" involved in the whole issue.

Some of the other topics brought up and Hill's answers are:

Likelihood of a third party movement in the South?

HILL: Every third party in American politics has failed. "A dismal failure . . . the splinter Dixiecrat Party."

Unification of the Armed Forces combined missile program.

HILL: "It's of the greatest importance today to put our armed forces together in one team to

give us back the scientific and technical lead we have lost to the Russians."

Junk the Democratic Party loyalty oath?

HILL: "I don't think we ought to junk the loyalty oath. It doesn't keep anyone from voting for whom they please."

Racial agitation killed federal aid to education?

HILL: "I don't think so. Now, the average member of the House and Senate recognize the compulsion on us to train our young people."

Defense appropriations increase to catch up with Russians in missile race?

HILL: Yes, what they need, but "money in itself won't do it. We've got to bring all our scientific and technological brains together to overtake the Russians."

Next week the program, telecast over WABT and repeated over WAPI, will begin at 12:15, 15 minutes early.

Sen. John Sparkman will be interviewed.

Charlie Davis moderates the program.

Six members of the West Nigerian Cocoa Marketing Board have visited Ghana to inspect cocoa growing conditions.

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# House at Birmingham Dynamited

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 7 (AP) — A house into which a Negro family was preparing to move was shattered by two dynamite explosions early today. No one was injured.

The blasts, heard over a mile-wide area, virtually wrecked the building. The dynamiting was one of a series since Negroes began moving into the former all-white Fountain Heights section in west Birmingham.

Two other Negro families re-

cently moved into the section without being harmed. Earlier a house bought by a Negro widow was wrecked before she could move into it.

The section has become known as "dynamite hill" because of a succession of bombings which began with the Negro movement into the area.

Fire marshal A. Rosenfeld estimated 14 sticks of dynamite placed at the front and rear of the house were used to wreck it.

The frame residence had been purchased by Robert Greer, police said. The family had planned to move in earlier but was asked to wait until city officials completed an inspection of the premises as required when new occupants move into a home.

White property owners have formed an association designed to prevent sales of Fountain Heights homes to Negroes, although race isn't mentioned in a statement of policy announced by leaders of the organization.

*Birmingham House Wrecked by Dynamite*  
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OFFICER INSPECTS WRECKAGE OF NEGRO FAMILY HOME AT BIRMINGHAM



38a 1957  
**KING SAYS IN INTERVIEW:**

ALABAMA

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING  
WSFA-TV

# Whites Have Guilt Complex From Treatment Of Negroes

*Montgomery, Ala.*  
*Mon. 10-28-57*  
Southern whites have a guilt complex stemming from their treatment of Negroes and are trying to drown it by indulging in continued abuse of the race, the Rev. Martin Luther King said yesterday.

The Negro minister made the statement during an interview on NBC's "Look Here," a network show which originated from King's Dexter Avenue Baptist Church.

In answer to a question from Commentator Martin Agronsky, King said he thought the Southern white had a guilt complex.

"Psychologists report that persons with a guilt complex react in one of two ways," King said. One, is to repent; the other, to indulge in more of the very thing that causes this sense of guilt."

He said racial violence on the part of some Southern whites marks efforts to "drown out" the guilt feelings.

King was the leader of the Negro boycott of Montgomery buses, which ended after the Supreme Court declared segregated bus seating unconstitutional.

He said the boycott had begun "because they could not accept the indignities and injustices inflicted upon them on the city buses."

## RECONCILE TROOPS

When asked whether he could reconcile the use of troops at Little Rock, Ark., with his proposed program of non-violent resistance, King said he considered the action in Arkansas "an intelligent use of police action."

He said that in his opinion there was a pacifist reaction to a situation, and a non-violent one. The Montgomery Negroes had followed a plan of non-violence, he said.

He said that in his opinion pacifism was a defeatist's approach to a problem—an action that would condone oppression without opposition.

Non-violent reaction, however, he said, "is the method of a strong man."

violence," he declared.

## TENSION INCREASED

When asked whether the boycott had improved relations between the Negro and white, or whether conditions were worse as a result of it, King said, "racial tension has been increased but it is only temporary."

"But I think it is a natural development at this time," he said. He continued:

"Communications between the races in Montgomery have broken down, but by the turn of the century segregation on the basis of race will be nonexistent."

"I would not advise the indiscriminate use of the boycott."

He said he did not believe the boycott system would work nationally.

## POSSIBILITY OF UPRISING

There would be the possibility of an uprising, he pointed out. "And the possibility of counter boycotts" and destruction of "an entire economy," must be considered, he said.

Asked to give his interpretation of the Supreme Courts order to proceed with integration in the public schools with "all deliberate speed," King said:

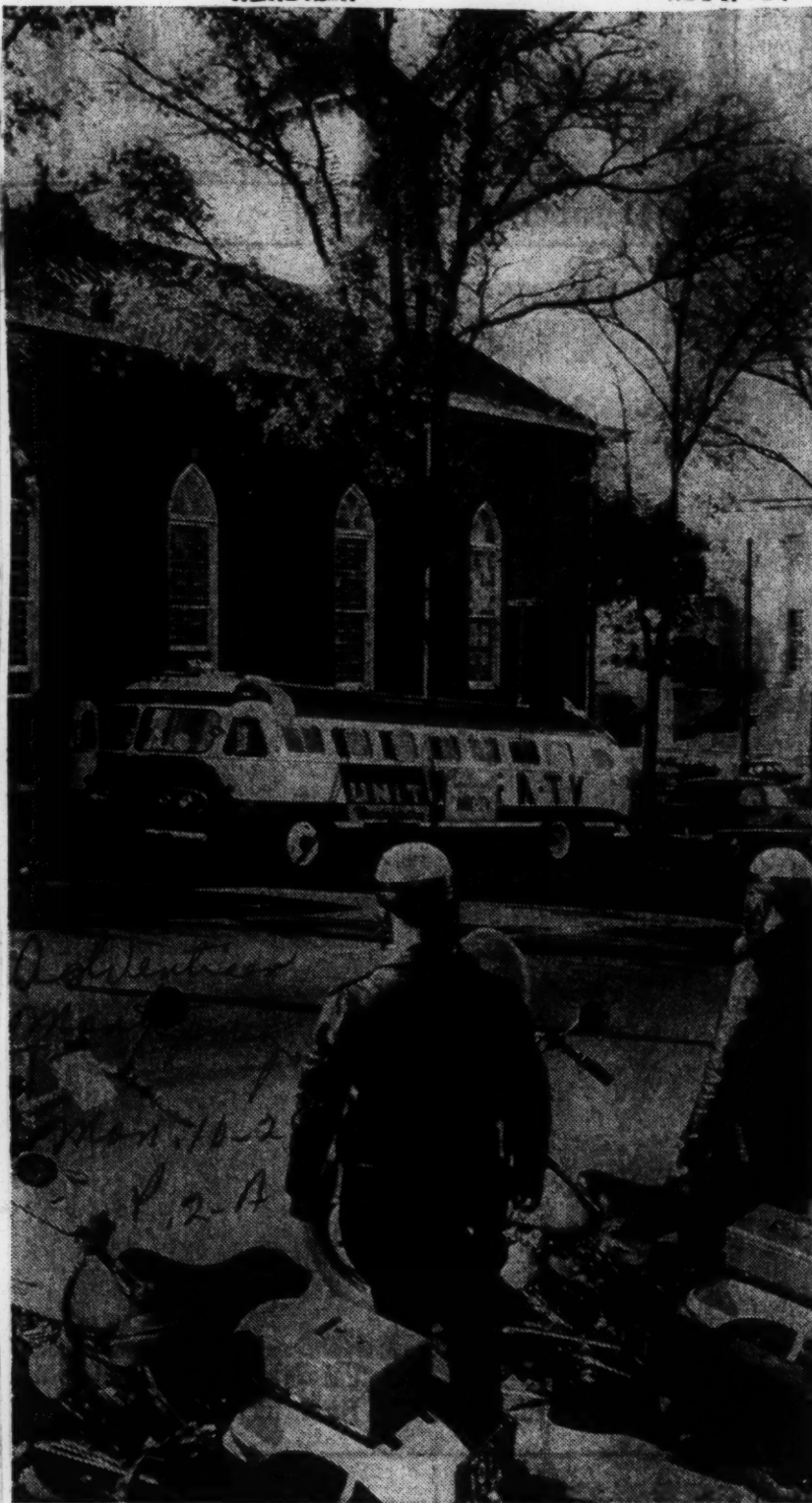
"I believe this means that we must move with wise restraint, taking the local conditions into consideration."

He applauded President Eisenhower's use of troops at Little Rock, but said that he felt both political parties had betrayed the Negro.

But increasing industrialization and increased urbanization will gradually undermine the ways of the white in the South, he said.

Agronsky said after the telecast that he "thinks King is a very responsible, intelligent, and articulate man. And I think his views are quite moderate."

"If the Negro community follows his advice, I think that they will behave in a very responsible manner."



**POLICE ON DUTY AT TELECAST SCENE**

**Dexter Ave. Baptist Church In Background  
'Banned In Boston'**

*Montgomery, Ala.*  
If ALABAMIANS could only learn to say "ho-hum" instead of "horrors!" in the face of race mixing agitation, it would greatly favor the endurance of segregation.  
You would think that Montgomery

with all its experience with the Northern press and agitators would be wiser in the ways of the world than others. But it is not necessarily so. A lot of us still snap the bait and suck the hook.

*Thurs. 10-24-57*  
For example, an element of Montgomery would like to block the broadcast on the local TV channel of a national broadcast Sunday of an interview with the Rev. King (Martin Agronsky's program *Look Here*).

The opposition to the broadcast is vain and it is injurious to the white man's cause in the South.

★

IN THE first place, what will it profit Montgomery if the program is heard everywhere else in the United States of America except in the place where it is originating, Montgomery?

Are Montgomeries school children that some uncommissioned censors should spoonfeed them, telling them what it's wholesome for them to hear and what unwholesome?

Second, nothing could please NBC more than a local effort to stifle the program. Opposition in Montgomery is a valuable commodity to the network, for the opposition is conveyed to the rest of the United States and the appetite of millions for the program is stimulated.

Every author craves that his book will be banned by the censors in Boston, for it insures a large readership elsewhere. Similarly, a TV ban in Montgomery gets the program off to a running start.

★

FINALLY, keeping King off the air in Montgomery won't change a single fact of life. The Northern press with its superficial, hamstrung reporting formulas and stereotypes has inflated the convenient symbol of the Baptist minister. He has been on the front



cover of *Time*, he will be depicted in a movie to be shot in Montgomery, he is highly advertised in other countries.

The more he is opposed in Montgomery, the bigger his name elsewhere.

Thus his adversaries are in fact his sponsors.

No outcry should be made. Say merely "ho-hum" to this and all such.

★

RACE scrimmaging is a fact of life.

The conflict is irrepressible. It is going to grind on *for years and years*.

The Northern press and TV have been engaged in an adoration of the King symbol for a couple of years. That, too, will go on. And if it wasn't King, it would be any of a dozen of his associates.

★

AND, who can be sure? This Agronsky is not the dumbest of the national prattlers. Perhaps he will give King an opportunity to reconcile his passive resistance philosophy with his satisfaction over the use of bayonet force in Little Rock.



# King To Speak At Anniversary Of Mixed School In Tennessee

## 700 Attend Roosevelt University At Dinner Honoring Dr. King

By JIM ELLIOTT

Of The Nashville Banner Staff

MONTEAGLE, Tenn., Aug. 30

(Special)—Two hundred and fifty former students and interested persons are expected to attend the 25th anniversary celebration which opens today at the controversial Highlander Folk School.

Dr. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, will be a featured speaker at the four-day celebration.

Located on 200 mountainous acres near here, the Highlander Folk School conducts its courses for both Negro and white students.

Aubrey Williams, former head of the National Youth Administration and once assistant to the late Harry Hopkins, also is listed to speak.

The anniversary observance opens this afternoon with "an overview of integration in the South today."

Reporting on integration progress and problems will be Rosa Parks, a former Highlander student whose arrest triggered the Montgomery bus boycott.

Among six other speakers on a panel will be Ralph Helstef, president of the United Packing House Workers Union.

Saturday's program will include a panel on "What is the Impact of Integration on the People?"

Among four speakers will be Allen McWain of Clinton, Tenn., who brought the suit which led to desegregation last year of Clinch County High School.

Myles Horton, director of the school and chairman of its board,

(Continued From Page 1)

said the courses presented here are of one or two-week duration. A native of Savannah, Tenn., Horton, 53, has been director of the school since its birth.

He said courses are designed for community leaders both white and Negro.

Meeting without discrimination and in an atmosphere of academic freedom, Horton said, the issues

are examined and attention is focused on what can be done."

### RECENT RULING

A recent ruling by the Internal Revenue Service has eliminated Highlander as a school from the standpoint of donations, Horton said. The school is protesting the ruling.

Under the new IRS decision, donations to the school cannot be listed as income tax deductions.

Horton admitted this has restricted the school's normal \$65,000-a-year budget but he said this shortage has been made up for in terms of new contributions.

Williams and King are scheduled to speak Sunday morning. Williams on "A New Dealer Looks at the Present" and King, "The Look to the Future."

## Preacher Says Negroes Will Continue Fight

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4 (AP)—Negro

integration leader Rev. Martin Luther King told the National Council of Churches today "if democracy is to live, segregation must die."

Rev. King said "American Negroes are determined to struggle and sacrifice until the walls of segregation are crushed."

He said the "battering rams of the forces of justice" would be responsible for ridding the nation of segregation.

King, who led the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott to force integration of the city's public transportation system, told a division meeting of the National Council that Negroes must follow a sacrificial course to end segregation—based on the idea that "unearned suffering is redemption."

CHICAGO (AP)—Roosevelt University here celebrated gifts of \$1 million with a forum on the arts Thursday night and four celebrities whose careers have touched Chicago analyzed what Chicago has done for its artists and evaluated what Chicago artists have done for the world.

From a round platform in the center of the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Sherman, Frank Lloyd Wright, 81, dean of American architects, spoke for architecture; Archibald MacLeish, 65, Glencoe-born Pulitzer prize winning poet, spoke on behalf of poetry; Rudolph Franz, 80, composer, conductor and concert pianist who for 21 years was president of Chicago Musical College, spoke as musician and music educator Nelson Algren, 48 author of such Chicago-based novels as "Man with the Golden Arm," spoke for the novelist.

LEO LARNER IS MODERATOR Editor and columnist Leo A. Lerner, who is chairman of the board of trustees of Roosevelt University, moderated the discussion.

The forum was a highlight of a "Million Dollar Thanks-for-giving" dinner sponsored by the Founders and Friends Association of Roosevelt University. It celebrated the million dollar "giving" mark in the University's current \$1,835,000 drive launched in March -- the first drive for capital funds in the school twelve year history. During the dinner it was announced that a \$40,000 pledge by the University's own faculty has assured topping the million dollar Thanksgiving goal.

## Still A Long Way To Go, Dr. King Tells Audience

ST. LOUIS — (INS) — A dramatic figure at the General Assembly of the National Council of Churches Tuesday was the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. who won nationwide attention for his leadership of the Negro bus boycott at Montgomery, Ala.

Dr. King, in his fight against

racial segregation, has used the passive resistance methods of India's late Mahatma Gandhi. He said:

"We (the Negroes) have come a long way in the cause of human freedom, but we have a long, long way to go."

"Segregation is still a reality. If democracy is to live, segregation must die. The Negro must continue to realize that unearned suffering is redemption."

Dr. King said that the Negro must say "to our white brothers over the South that we will match their capacity to inflict suffering with our capacity to endure it. He added:

"We will match their physical force with our soul force. We will not hate them and yet we will not obey their evil laws."

"They may do to us what they will, and we will wear them down by our capacity to suffer, and in earning our freedom, we will so appeal to their hearts and consciences that we will win them in the process."

## BLAME LOCAL CHURCH 'CLUBS' IN SEGREGATION

### Pastors Charge They Drag Feet

BY RICHARD PHILBRICK

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

St. Louis, Dec. 4 — The stands international and national church bodies are taking against racial segregation are not being put into practice by individual churches, a religious educator and a parish minister agreed today at a meeting here of the National Council of Churches.

The Rev. Dr. Liston Pope,

dean of Yale divinity school, told the 2,000 churchmen attending the convention: "We meet in national and world gatherings and reaffirm and reaffirm, but still the local churches confirm the old ways..."

I'm agreeing. The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., of Montgomery, Ala., commented: "The sublime statements of the major denominations on human relations move all too slowly to the local congregations."

### Blames "Social Clubs"

Dr. Pope blamed the failure of churches to "practice what we preach" on their tendency to be "social clubs, maintained by the pride and prejudice of man." They are voluntary groups, he charged, setting their own membership standards, "not descendants of the church that came from Pentecost—ultimately from a cross."

In defense of the churches, Dr. Pope declared that residentially segregated neighborhoods make it difficult, almost unnatural, for neighborhood churches to become racially inclusive. Frequently, churches are as much the victims of segregation patterns imposed by others as the perpetrators of them, he said.

### Rips "Appalling Silence"

Dr. King took ministers and church members to task for what he termed "the appalling silence of the so-called good people." He also warned Negroes that force offers no solution to the segregation problem.

"If the American Negro and other victims of oppression succumb to the temptation of using violence in the struggle for justice, unborn generations will suffer a long and desolate night of bitterness and their chief legacy... will be chaos," he said.

A leader in the Montgomery bus boycott, Dr. King has long advocated nonviolent resistance.

Gill charged.

Contrasts Attitudes

Proposals that the federal

government subsidize science and engineering students would be merely an attempt to buy their interest and would flatten creativity, the Rev. Dr. Theodore A. Gill, managing editor of the Christian Century magazine, said at a meeting of the council's division of Christian education.

The council's division of foreign missions drafted a message to President Eisenhower supporting unconditional loans to India. India has asked for capital funds to close what it described as "the critical gap" in India's second five year plan of economic development.

"Where is our joy of learning? What has happened to the zest for discovery? What has happened that we must hire Americans to be curious?" he asked. In contrast to the "incredible eagerness of Asiatics for education," there is "a sort of decorous aimlessness" in America, Dr.



## Brilliant Press Agency

(From The Montgomery Advertiser)

MARTIN AGRONSKY, the TV man for NBC, and Dr. M. L. King really couldn't have asked for more. It was above and beyond Southern hospitality. *Sat 11-2-57*

Agronsky is new to the Murrow-type program and trying to establish the new program LOOK HERE. His Montgomery interview was heard by millions of Americans. It was just another program.

But then the story went out over the national news wire that the program had been sabotaged in Montgomery. The world will hear of it.

Agronsky has now taken on new stature as one who saw action on the renowned Montgomery front. Edward R. Murrow, seeing his competitor get this fine break, was probably shewing a rattail file.

The only Americans who didn't hear the program were South Alabamians. WSFA presumably will now show the program on film. Thousands who wouldn't have listened in the first place will now glue themselves to their sets.

Dr. King will now have a larger Montgomery audience than he could ever have hoped for normally. He is more famous than before the chain was thrown over the wire. He is stronger with his Negro followers. *38a Also*

The man who threw that chain is the most accomplished press agent in this country. All the advertising firms on Madison Avenue couldn't have promoted the name of Dr. King with such skill as our cowboy with the iron lasso.

Dr. King has had nothing but the ablest promotion services from whites. Those who consider themselves his keenest adversaries are in fact his press agents and ablest sponsors.

To try to prevent a man from being heard is the most certain way of getting him heard.

Dr. King seems to get break after break. Regard the case of the bombed churches. The day after the dynamite went off there was no limit to the amount of money King could raise from citizens outside the South.

And by now there isn't a national broadcaster that doesn't itch to try his luck on a King broadcast emanating from Montgomery in the hope that the cowboy, hi-ho, will ride again, casting a lariat over the wire.

It is not the luck of "The Irish" we need talk about any more. For it isn't much compared with the boob genius at work promoting the Reverend.

## Martin Luther King Interview Hit

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 28 — A power failure cut a television station off the air here Tuesday shortly before the start of an interview with the Negro leader, the Rev. Martin Luther King.

Station Manager E. B. Dodson, quoted B. D. Marsh, local manager of the Alabama Power Company, as saying a chain had been thrown across a power line leading to the station's transmitter, causing a short. Dodson said Marsh told him, "It was an act of sabotage."

WSFA-TV was unable to telecast the network (NBC) interview to its viewers but the program was uninterrupted outside Montgomery.

King was interviewed by Martin Agronsky on his weekly "Look Here" program, originating today from the facilities of WSFA-TV.

F. D. Dodson, general manager of the station, said that a power failure cut the station off at 2:19 p.m. (CST), 11 minutes before the King interview began. The remote control broadcast originated from the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church where King is pastor.

The Negro minister has been nationally prominent in the fight for racial integration and led the Montgomery bus boycott which resulted in a court order integrating city buses in Montgomery.



DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

# Rev. Martin Luther King Says Freedom Is A Must For World's Oppressed

By CORNELIA W. BEVERLY

The Call Church Editor

"The determination of Negro Americans to win freedom from all forms of oppression springs from the same deep longing for freedom that motivates oppressed peoples all over the world," stated Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in his address to the National Council of Churches December 4, at Kiel auditorium in St. Louis. *38a*

Giving the main address of the evening, Dr. King spoke from the subject "The Christian Way Of Life In Human Relations." He told of a real crisis in race relations, precipitated on the one hand by the determined resistance of reactionary elements in the South to the Supreme Court's momentous decision outlawing segregation in the public schools, and on the other hand, by the radical change in the Negro's evaluation of himself. He further said that there would be no crisis in race relations if the Negro continued to think of himself in inferior terms and patiently accepted injustice and exploitation.

Noting the revolutionary change in the Negro's evaluation of his nature and destiny and a concomitant determination to achieve freedom and human dignity, whatever the costs, Dr. King said the Negro is one of the basic casual factors of the present crisis.

### Struggle To Continue

"Realism impels us to admit that the struggle will continue until freedom is a reality for all of the oppressed peoples of the world," Dr. King continued.

In answering the question, "How will the struggle against the forces of injustice be waged?" Dr. King quoted two possible answers:

First, the all too prevalent method of physical violence and corroding hatred, and second, the method of non-violent resistance, that of Christianity in action.

In explaining the latter method, Dr. King said this method is pas-

sive philosophy but strongly active spirituality. It does not seek to defeat or humiliate the opponent, but to win his friendship and understanding; that the non-violence method is directed to forces of evil rather than persons, fought by the forces, and finally, that this method not only avoids external physical violence but also internal violence of spirit.

### Cut Chain Of Hate

He further stated that along the way of life, someone must have sense enough and morality enough to cut off the chain of hate. This, he continued, can only be done by projecting the ethic of love to the center of our lives.

In speaking of love at this point, Dr. King said it meant understanding and goodwill. Drawing from the Greek language the word "Agape," meaning nothing sentimental or basically affectionate, he pointed out that love is the operation of God in the human heart.

Going further, Dr. King said a fifth basic fact about the method of non-violent resistance to be based on the conviction that the universe is on the side of justice and that a creative power in the universe works to bring the disconnected aspects of reality into a harmonious whole.

### Right Will Prevail

Dr. King said that those who call the name of Jesus Christ find something at the center of their faith that forever reminds them that God is on the side of truth and justice. Drawing from William Cullen Bryant, he quoted, "Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

In closing his message, Dr. King said that the problem of race is indeed America's greatest moral dilemma. He said the churches are called on to recognize the urgent necessity of taking a forthright stand on this crucial issue if they intend to remain true to the Gospel of Jesus Christ. He told of his awareness of many churches having already taking a stand against segregation and discrimination. He continued, these courageous stands from the church



es are still far too few and that the sublime statements of the major denominations on the question of human relations move all too slowly to the local churches in actual practice.

United States are in attendance at the meetings of the general assembly of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America.

#### Greater Tragedy

He said it may well be that the greatest tragedy of this period of social transition is not the glaring noisiness of the so-called bad people, but the appalling silence of the so-called good people, and that our generation will have to repent not only for the diabolical actions and vitriolic words of the children of darkness, but also for the crippling fears and tragic apathy of the children of light.

In concluding, Dr. King called upon each of the persons in attendance, to go away from the meeting with a restless determination to make the ideal of brotherhood a reality in this nation and all over the world. He said the challenge is to be maladjusted and to emerge from the bleak and desolate midnight of man's inhumanity to man into the bright and glittering daybreak of freedom and justice.

#### Dr. Pope Speaks

The theme of the meeting, "Oneness In Christ Across The Races," was also carried out in the address of Rev. Liston Pope, a member of the executive board. Rev. Pope spoke from the subject, "The Christian Gospel's Mandate Concerning Christ, The Church And Race."

He spoke of the many recent injustices, such as the school crisis in Arkansas, the bus dilemma in Alabama and the riots in the streets of Chicago. He further said people have a tendency to preach hygiene and practice "logiene" and that society should discard its local manifestations and pledge itself to work on non-segregated basis to the end of oneness.

The interracial choir from Washington university rendered special music for the evening, featuring Jean Borders, soprano, as soloist. Don Weiss was the director and Henlay Foster, accompanist.

The invocation for the program was given by Rev. James E. Hoffman and the benediction by Rev. John W. Williams, pastor of the St. Stephen Baptist church in Kansas City.

#### A Panel Discussion

A panel titled "Public Conversation" was participated in by the Rt. Rev. Everett H. Jones, chairman; Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Col. Francis Pickens Miller, Rev. Liston Pope and Rev. Blake Smith. Two hymns were sung by the congregation, "Jesus Shall Reign Where'er The Sun" and "Where Cross the Crowded Ways of Life."

Several thousand delegates and representatives from all over the



## God Asked To Speed Day of Integration

God was asked "to speed the day" of integration in a speech by Fred D. Gray, lawyer-pastor of Montgomery, Ala. at an Omega Achievement Week program last Sunday morning at the St. John A.M.E. Church pastored by the Rev. C. E. Thomas.

The Montgomery attorney who figured prominently in the legal case which brought an end to enforced bus-seat segregation in the state's Capital City, reviewed the four leading cases on desegregation (schools, parks, buses), explained desegregation and integration, and declared that the task before goodwill leadership is to "move toward acceptance of the court rulings."

He was introduced by Atty. Orzell Billingsley, Jr., who has been associated with Atty. Gray in civil rights and other court cases.

Mr. Gray said that there must be a "realistic planning before desegregation" can be accomplished. He said that the desegregation cases meant was a triumph for "the ideals of social justice and the logic that things can change."

Prof. Henry J. Williams related the occasion and Newman J. Terrell, basileus of Alpha Phi Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, sponsor of the program, expressed appreciation.

Newsell Dowdell was chairman of the Omega National Achievement Week observance program.



# Folsom Says He'd Discharge Guard Before Federalization

*Advertiser* *Montgomery, Ala.*  
*Tues. 11-22-57*  
An informal Gov. James E. Folsom, clad in wool shirt and corduroy trousers, chatted with reporters about world and domestic problems for 30 minutes yesterday, then abruptly clammed up with the observation that "I've said enough."

In the process, the governor: Vowed to block, if he can, any attempt President Eisenhower might make to federalize the Alabama National Guard for integration duty.

Belittled Queen Elizabeth's visit to the United States as nothing but a diplomatic endeavor to "get us to protect the British Empire."

Described the launching of the Russian satellite Sputnik as nothing but "pure progress" and said the United States should concentrate its rocket program in one service instead of "scattering it around."

Insisted again that he has no intention of calling a special session of the Legislature "this year at least" but left the door open for a possible call next spring.

Folsom called reporters' attention to his informal garb and explained he had "flown to Elba for breakfast" and hadn't a chance to change clothes. He said the flight in a state-owned plane was merely one of many he has taken in recent months while learning to fly.

The governor appeared reluctant to say much about racial problems, but he did tell newsmen he would promptly discharge every member of the National Guard if any attempt were made to call them into federal service to enforce integration as they were in Little Rock.

He said he would issue an executive proclamation canceling all enlistments if he had "as much as 15 minutes notice" of any intended federalization order.

If it came too sudden for him to act, the Governor said he would still issue the discharge orders and then it would be a question as to who has authority.

When reporters began questioning him further about segregation problems, Folsom reiterated his earlier prediction that there will be

no integrated public schools in Alabama during the rest of his term ending in January 1959.

But beyond that he was reluctant to go. Finally, he arose from his chair with the announcement that "I've said enough. I've got to go home and change clothes."

The Governor, scoffing at Queen Elizabeth's visit, said it made him fearful "about World War III." He said something of the same pattern preceded World War I and World War II.

"They (Elizabeth and Prince Philip) just came here to get us to protect the British Empire and I'm not in favor of it," he said.

The Governor recalled at that point that he has long argued against the nation's foreign aid program and the resulting alliances.

Folsom, turning to other matters, pooh-poohed a report that State Finance Director Fuller Kimbrell might run for governor next year and said "I wouldn't vote for him" if he did. But he declined to say whom he might support.

Later, Kimbrell said he has never considered making the race.





CHAIN WHICH SHACKLED TV NEWS PROGRAM  
R. M. Bishop (left), E. E. Speight Hold Chain

# TV Interview Blacked Out By 'Sabotage'

By GEORGE PRENTICE P.1

A nationwide telecast of an interview with the Rev. Martin Luther King was blacked out on television sets in at least 35 Central and South Alabama counties yesterday "by an act of sabotage."

An Alabama Power Co. official said a chain wrapped around a 12,500 volt cable to the WSFA-TV transmitter caused the power failure. The blackout came just prior to "air time" for

"Look Here," an NBC presentation in which news commentator Martin Agronsky is the central figure.

The broadcast originated from the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church of which King is pastor.

However, the program did reach the remainder of the nation and NBC officials in New York said a film of the show would be sent to WSFA-TV for re-broadcast "if the station requested it."

Gene Dodson, station manager, said a final decision in the matter would be made today after local officials had conferred with NBC, but that the film "probably will be shown if it is available."

Interruption of the 30-minute program, now in its third week of network presentation, caused some concern on the national level and brought expressions of consternation from local television representatives.

Agronsky and King did not know of the power failure here until they were off the air.

## APPARENTLY DISTURBED

Agronsky, quite apparently disturbed by the news, said he did not blame the station but that he was "very disappointed" that the broadcast did not go out here.

Power company linemen discovered the chain-wrapped cable at Fleeta, Ala., in the vicinity of the Mt. Carmel community.

R. M. Bishop, power company district superintendent, said the

News Commentator Martin Agronsky, answering an editorial request of The Montgomery Advertiser, yesterday asked Rev. Martin Luther King how he could "reconcile your proposed program of non-violence with the use of bayonets at Little Rock."

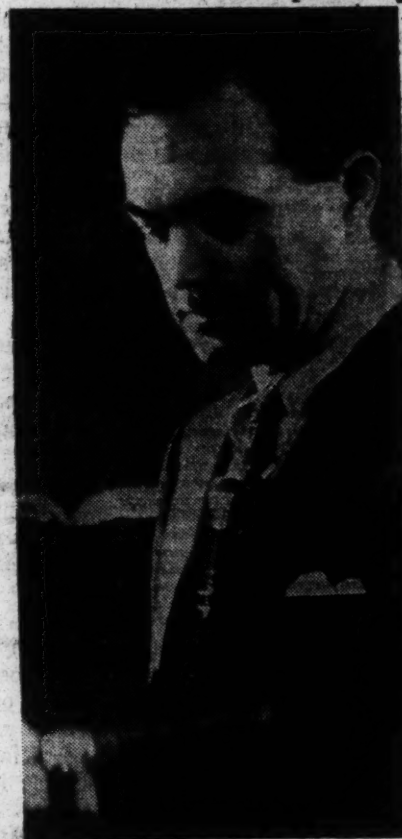
King said he reconciled the action with his belief in "the intelligent use of a police force."

"That is all we had at Little Rock," he said, "the intelligent use of a police force."

An Advertiser editorial of last week called upon Agronsky to ask that question of the Negro leader of the Montgomery bus boycott, during his nationwide talk with the minister on NBC's "Look Here."

"act of sabotage was committed by someone who knew what he was doing."

"The job couldn't have been done more effectively if the cable had been cut," he said.



MARTIN AGRONSKY  
TV News Commentator

The station was off the air about 44 minutes.

Dodson said transmission was interrupted at 2:19 and resumed at 3:01.

Negroes attending the live presentation at the church expressed the belief that the station "is responsible for cutting the show off."

Dodson and NBC spokesmen denied that the act was one of station responsibility.

In an official report on the matter, William Burk Miller, night executive officer for NBC in New York, said:

"Bob Hayward, chief engineer of WSFA-TV reported that the Alabama Power Co. traced the power line into the woods near

Fleeta, Ala. Between the third and fourth pole in the woods where the 12,500 watt line is not insulated, they found a length of chain—the type used on childrens swings—thrown across the wire. This caused a short circuit and blew the fuses on the line feeding the station.

Miller said the network did not hold the station responsible, but felt that it "is a victim of local sentiment."

Dodson said his station reached viewers in 25 counties surrounding Montgomery and portions of 10 additional counties.

There are about 150,000 television sets in the area, he said.

## AMONG TOP

Miller said that Agronsky is considered among the top six NBC commentators and one of the "best in the nation."

"In addition, he continued, "his show 'Look Here has indicated it is tops in popularity, despite its short time on the air."

He said the show, produced on Sunday afternoon, is available to about 65 million, to 70 million television fans throughout the country.

A further indication that the program loss "does not lie with the station, can be found in our contract, he said.

"Under the contract with our network, the station merely indicates whether it wants to carry a show, it is not under any requirement to do so, he declared.

"So even though the program originated in Montgomery, the station could have chosen not to accept it there, he said.

The station had been requested "not to present the show here."

State Rep. Sam Engelhardt of Shorter said he had asked the station not to run it "because I don't think it helps our cause any to use any kind of material involving King."

Dodson said, however, "the station felt that the people should know what is going on in Montgomery, Ala. That was our stand in the beginning. That is our stand now."

## RECEIVED NO THREATS

He said he had received no threats if the station carried the program, but "numerous requests for cancellation. The latest was Thursday, he said, when a woman



caller urged cancellation.

In a public statement late yesterday, Dodson said:

"We have heard indirectly that NBC made a filmed recording of the program. We will confer with the network Monday to determine when the film can be made available to the people of Central and Southern Alabama. If it can be obtained, the program will be scheduled over WSFA-TV at a time we will announce as soon as we can analyze our current commitments and find a suitable time and date for it.

"We reiterate our previous statement that equal time will be made available to a representative of those who hold views opposing those presented during the program seen today in other parts of the country, but blacked out in our area . . . this will assure an opportunity for equal coverage.

During the program interruption and for a short time afterward calls "swamped" the television station switchboard, Dodson said.

One woman, caller told him, "I'm ashamed of my race," then hung up without further identifying herself.

Technicians milled about the control room of the station where a monitoring station showed the program was in progress.

#### "BIG PRODUCTION"

At the church the operation was just like any other "big production."

There were the hours of rehearsal and camera checks prior to air time. Then the signal cues and Agronsky and King were on camera, with the show beaming across the nation to millions of TV viewers.

Outside, Negroes who had arrived too late for the opening, peered through open windows and cracks in doorways. About five police officers and an assistant chief from the local department were stationed outside to insure smooth flow of traffic and a minimum of confusion.

One camera was outside the building to get street views and opening on the red brick building itself. Inside five cameras ground away as the subjects talked.

About 75 Negro members of the church were seated in the auditorium. King had invited them to watch the production and announcement of the time they were to be seated was made during morning church services.

Cameramen and production crews began working at the church site at 6 a.m., took a break for church services, and resumed

work in the afternoon.

Agronsky arrived in Montgomery Saturday afternoon to begin preparation for the show.

He and his crew left immediately after the broadcast for the airport to catch the plane for Washington.

Engelhardt, head of the pro-segregation Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils, said in a telephone interview late yesterday that he had waited most of the afternoon for the telecast.

"I've been wondering what happened," he said.

"I won't say whether the stoppage of this show was good or bad," he continued, "but I was scared something like this would happen.

"I think it was kinda light. Most anything could have happened," he said.



# 'Southerner Speaks' Plays Before Capacity Audience

More than 2,000 applications for seats to hear "The Negro Southerner Speaks" program staged Thursday night by the Chicago Women's Committee of the United Negro College Fund, had to be returned because the 3,000 seating capacity of Orchestra Hall had already been reached.

Sparking the program was a galaxy of current southern leaders who were queried by a panel of outstanding northern newspaper men who served as interrogators. These were buttressed by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. who wrapped the program up with "A Report From the South."

The Southern leaders, each of whom gave a brief report on conditions in the South from his viewpoint, included President Albert W. Dent of Dillard University at New Orleans; Dean Charles Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute, chairman of the Tuskegee Civic Association, the organization which is the center of the struggle for voting rights in Alabama; and John H. Wheeler, president of the Mechanics and Farmer's Bank of Durham, N. C., and an attorney who has argued school segregation cases in North Carolina courts.

The newspaper men who fired searching questions at the group included William Ray, NBC-WMAQ news director, noted for his quiz programs; Burt Meyers of Time Magazine who had just returned from Little Rock where he did an outstanding job of news

reporting and Carl Rowan of the Minneapolis Tribune, whose recent books on conditions in the South and in India are well known. Robert Sargent Schrivers, Jr., president of the Chicago Board of Education and one of Chicago's leading business and civic leaders, served as chairman.



antics of Faubus, the gravity of the situation in terms of world prestige has been brought into focus. Northerners are beginning to realize that the South is their back yard no matter where they live and must be put in order, he said.

NBC's Bill Ray drew approving applause and laughter when he directed a question to Dr. Gomillion regarding the methods used to disfranchise a large segment of the citizenry of Tuskegee and Tuskegee Institute. Ray asked about the role of the Christian clergy in those practices with this query: "Have you heard from the ministers lately?"

Dr. Gomillion said one white minister had been in to discuss the matter. He thought conditions might get worse before they got better. Carl Rowan asked the panel of Southerners whether they wondered what the white Northerner was thinking in the present struggle.

Dent replied that he had wondered, more six months ago than he did today whether southerners considered segregation or desegregation a "southern problem." He realized that southern-paid propagandists had been bombarding the north with propaganda and thought some of it might have been effective. However, now "thanks to the

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING  
DR. CHARLES G. GOMILLION  
PRESIDENT ALBERT W. DENT  
MR. JOHN H. WHEELER



## Bessemer race case continued

Federal Judge Seybourn H. Lynne today agreed to continue until later a hearing on a motion to dismiss a complaint against Bessemer city officials in connection with segregation laws at Bessemer parks.

Attorneys for both sides requested the continuance. No date was set for hearing of the motion.

The request to dismiss the case had been filed by King and Bains, attorneys for the Bessemer city officials.

A SUIT AGAINST the officials has been brought by two Negroes, William Thomas, 53, and Blevins Stout, 35. They filed the suit after they were denied admission to Roosevelt Park in Bessemer when they went there and asked for tickets to play tennis.

The suit states that a section of the Bessemer city code prohibiting Negroes from using two parks in that city, except Negro nurse maids accompanying children, is unconstitutional because it is a violation of the 14th Amendment.

## Negroes sue in Bessemer city park test

A suit aimed at opening Bessemer city parks to Negroes was filed today in Federal Court here.

It was filed on behalf of two Negroes who unsuccessfully sought permission to play tennis at Roosevelt Park in Bessemer last Saturday.

William Thomas and Blevins Stout brought the action individually "and in behalf of all Negroes similarly situated."

Named as defendants were Mayor Jess Lanier, Commissioners Herman Thompson and Raymond Parsons, Police Chief George W. Barron and five members of the Park and Recreation Board.

SATURDAY, Thomas and Stout set out to test the city

ordinance which bans Negroes from public parks. Word of their plans apparently had leaked and a dozen white men were on hand to follow them.

Stout and Thomas were taken to the Bessemer City Hall, but no charges were placed against them.

IN THE SUIT, filed by Atty. David H. Hood Jr. of Bessemer, the court was asked to declare unconstitutional portions of the Bessemer City Code which deny the Negroes use of parks on an unsegregated basis.

It also asks for a temporary injunction, and asked for a final judgment and decree tossing out the city laws.

The complaint filed today states, "Plaintiffs and other Negroes desire and intend to use the municipal facilities of the City of Bessemer, Ala., to wit, Parks and playgrounds, including swimming pools and tennis courts, etc., as soon as they can do so on a non-segregated basis without fear of arrest by the defendants, their servants, agents or employees."

The complaint alleges the Bessemer Park and Recreation Board has operated on a basis of racial segregation "in violation of the rights guaranteed to the plaintiff and other Negro citizens under the Constitution and laws of the United States."

The three members of the City Commission were charged in the complaint with "seeking and conspiring" to compel Negroes to comply with the "unconstitutional statutes and ordinances."

## Negroes lose in bid to use Bessemer park

BESSEMER, Ala., Aug. 10.—Two Bessemer Negroes, apparently testing the city ordinance which bans their race from public parks, Saturday attempted to purchase tickets for tennis court play.

Officials of Roosevelt Park denied their request.

The Negroes identified themselves as Blevins Stout, 35, of 1486 Hueytown-rd., and William Thomas, 53, whose address was not given.

Word of prior plans for the requested admission apparently had leaked to white resi-

dents of this community and at least a dozen white men were on hand to greet Stout and Thomas when they arrived at the park.

Roosevelt Park, located near the Bessemer High School in the southwest section of the city, is equipped with tennis courts, playground equipment and a swimming pool.

AFTER BEING denied admission to the courts, the men were driven away from the scene by an unidentified Negro.

Two or three cars, occupied by white men, pursued the car. Also in the brief chase was Motor Scout E. K. Wilson of the Bessemer Police Department.

Wilson later returned with the Negroes to City Hall. They were being questioned by Police Chief George W. Barron and other police officials.

Wilson said no charges were placed against them.

One irate white citizen said: "You can see that we'll have no Clinton, Tenn., in Bessemer. We plan to keep our community white."

The man, who declined to identify himself, apparently was spokesman for the small group which followed the Negroes to City Hall.

Both Negroes are members of the Alabama Assn. for the Advancement of Human Rights. The organization, now about 11 months old, has 600 members drawn primarily from West Jefferson County Cutoffs.

DAVID H. HOOD JR. of 2001 Caroline-av., attorney for the pair, appeared at City Hall shortly after they were taken into custody.

He said he planned a complete test of the Bessemer City Code, Article L, Section 21, which provides "both DeBardelben Park and Roosevelt Park shall be reserved for use of white persons only."

Stout is first vice president of the Negro association. Thomas is president.

Thomas is employed by the Harbison Walker Refractories Co. and is president of a Negro trades union. Stout is employed by the VA in Birmingham and is president of the Hueytown Negro Civic League.

In a statement made public after his arrest Thomas said he felt that Negroes were being deprived of the "only two parks and playgrounds in the city that are staffed and have the necessary facilities to get our children out of the dust and dirt."

## Plan suit against park bias

BESSEMER, Ala.—"I feel that the right to tax a person is the right of the person taxed to enjoy without discrimination. . . unobstructed use of all facilities for which the tax money is used."

So said William Thomas, 53-year-old president of the Alabama Association for Human Rights, Saturday as he and another member of the association were held for several hours in "protective custody" after an attempt to enter a city park reserved for whites.

Mr. Thomas and Blevins Stout, 35, requested permission to use the tennis courts at Roosevelt Park. They were denied permission to play by a policeman at the admission office and an angry crowd of whites gathered.

AFTER THEY were further warned against trying to enter the grounds, they entered the car of an unidentified man and left the park, receiving a police escort to City Hall after their car was pursued by several whites.

The two men were questioned by police about their motives for going to the park, photographed and fingerprinted in what Chief of Police George Barron described as "routine procedure" for persons brought to police headquarters "for any reason."

Mr. Stout, in addition to being first vice president of the A.A.H., is also president of the Hueytown Civic League and is an employee of the Veterans Administration.

MR. THOMAS is employed by the Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., and is president of a trade union local there. "I feel strongly about the fact that Bessemer has no play-

grounds that our children may enjoy the same as other persons in this area," declared Mr. Stout.

Mr. Thomas, a resident and taxpayer of Bessemer for more than 30 years, said that he had seen colored children overrun by automobiles and caused to die of disease because they have no place to play except the street and dirt roads.

David Hood Jr., a Bessemer attorney, said that he planned to file suit this week in Federal Court to test the validity of the city ordinance which bans colored citizens from Roosevelt Park.

## Negro Plans Park Ban Suit At Bessemer

BESSEMER, Ala., Aug. 10 (AP)—

A Negro attorney said today he plans to file suit in U.S. District Court Monday after two Negroes were banned from playing tennis in a white park. David H. Hood Jr., Negro attorney, said he planned the suit "to test validity of the city ordinance."

Two Negroes were held for a brief time today without charge after they attempted to enter Roosevelt Park, a public facility. They were identified as Blevins Stout, 35, and William Thomas, 53. Police Chief George W. Barron said the men, members of the Alabama Assn. for Human Rights, were taken to police headquarters after the incident "for their own protection."

Stout and Thomas were met at the park by a group of white persons who warned them against entering the park.

The Negroes then left without argument, and later were escorted to police headquarters by a policeman.

Bessemer's segregation ordinance provides that the city's two parks "shall be reserved for use of white persons only." There are no Negro parks in Bessemer.





News staff photo—Norman Dean

## REQUEST DENIED—NEGROES HURRIEDLY LEAVE PARK

William Thomas, extreme right, and Blevins Stout, Negroes, depart as unidentified white men shake finger at them.

## After Bessemer incident—

# Negroes to sue for park entry

BESSEMER, Ala., Aug. 10—Two Negroes taken into "protective custody" here Saturday were released after police officials warned them against attempted violations of the city's segregation ordinances.

Held without charge during a mid-day investigation of their attempts to enter Roosevelt Park, a city park here, were Blevins Stout, 35, and William Thomas, 53.

The two men had officers in the Alabama Assn. for Human Rights, a Negro organization, had requested permission to use the tennis courts at Roosevelt Park. An officer at the admission office denied them permission to play.

## Will file suit

DAVID H. HOOD JR., Negro attorney, said he planned to file suit in court here Monday. Police Chief George W. Barron said the men were taken to City Hall police headquarters after the incident "for their own protection." They were not charged, he said.

## Warned not to enter

STOUT AND THOMAS were met at the park by a group of irate white citizens who warned them against attempting to enter the grounds.

The Negroes, picked up in an auto by an unidentified Negro, left without argument. They were later escorted to City Hall by Motorscout E. K. Wilson when several of the white men pursued their car.

While officers questioned Stout and Thomas about "their motives," members of the white "reception committee" milled about the corridors of City Hall.

## No Clinton, Tenn.

"YOU CAN SEE that we'll have no Clinton, Tenn. in Bessemer. We plan to keep our community white," one man said.

Stout, first vice president of the Negro association, said "I feel strongly about the fact that Bessemer has no playground facilities that our children might enjoy the same as other persons in this area."

Thomas, association president, said he had lived in Bessemer "more than 30 years."

"I have been a taxpayer all of that time," he said. "I feel that the right to tax a person is the right of the person taxed to enjoy without discrimination... un-obstructed use of all facilities for which the tax money is used."

## For whites only

ARTICLE 1, Section 21.1 of the Bessemer City Code, provides that "both DeBardeleben Park and Roosevelt Park shall be reserved for use of white persons only."

The one exception provided in the ordinance is for Negro "nursemaids" of white children. Chief Barron said Stout and Thomas would be photographed and finger printed "in keeping with a routine followed by all persons brought to police headquarters for any reason."

## No violence expected

BARRON SAID he expected no violence or further disturbance as a result of the incident.

Stout is employed by the Veterans Administration and is

president of the Hueytown Negro Civic League. Thomas is an employe of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. and president of a Negro trade union there.

"I have seen Negro children over-run by automobiles, caused to die of disease, because they have no place to play except the street and the dirt roads," Thomas said.

"The only two parks and playgrounds in the city of Bessemer, that are staffed and have necessary facilities to get our children out of the dust and the dirt are restricted to white persons only," he said.

Chief Barron said the only playground facilities available to Negro children in the area were those provided by the schools.

# Suit Attacks Park Segregation

## Two Negroes Ask Court To Void Racial Ban On Recreation Areas

Two Bessemer Negroes yesterday asked U. S. District Court here to declare that city's park segregation laws unconstitutional. The complaint was filed for William Thomas, 53, and Blevins Stout, 35, who were ejected from Bessemer's Roosevelt Park Saturday after they asked to be permitted to play tennis.

"A speedy hearing" on the matter, asked in the complaint, seemed unlikely because both U. S. district judges here are on vacation for the remainder of August. A three-month civil docket starts Sept. 3.

Target of the complaint is Chapter 27, Section 1, of the Code of Bessemer, 1954, which was attached to the complaint as an exhibit.

The section prohibits "any colored person" walking through, loitering, entering in, or otherwise being on the premises of DeBardeleben and Roosevelt Parks. The only exception mentioned in the code is "colored nursemaids attending white children while at play in the park."

Specifically the complaint asked for:

1. A TEMPORARY INJUNCTION restraining the city from enforcing the segregation law "or any other customs" under which segregated parks are maintained.

2. A FINAL JUDGMENT and decree declaring the code section unconstitutional "and therefore null and void."

3. A DECLARATION that the city's action in restraining Negroes from use of the parks is in violation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

4. A PERMANENT INJUNCTION against enforcement of the segregation law pertaining to parks.

Atty. David H. Hood Jr. filed the complaint for Thomas and Stout.

Named as defendants were: Jesse Lanier, Herman Thompson and Raymond Parsons, individually and as members of the Bessemer Board of Commissioners; George W. Barron, individually and as Bessemer police chief; and Guy White, W. J. Thomas, Oscar Morrow, J. F. Baker and J. Howard McEnry, individually and as members of the Bessemer Park and Recreation Board.

The complaint said the park board had operated Besse-

mer's parks and other recreational facilities "upon the basis of racial segregation in violation of the rights guaranteed to plaintiffs and other Negro citizens under the Constitution and laws of the United States."

The Negroes "have suffered and continue to suffer great loss and inconvenience as a result of the denial to them of their rights to use the municipal parks and playgrounds on an un-segregated basis without fear or intimidation," the complaint said.

It added that "plaintiffs and other Negroes desire and intend to use the municipal facilities of the City of Bessemer, Ala., to-wit: parks and playgrounds, including swimming pools and tennis courts, as soon as they can do so on a non-segregated basis without fear of arrest."

Bessemer police, the complaint said, have "actually caused to be arrested and confined in jail/or fined and/or otherwise punished" a number of Negroes because they insisted on use of municipal parks.

Thomas and Stout were held for a short time Saturday by Bessemer police but no charges were placed against them and they were not jailed, according to police.

The two Negro men were met at the park by a group of white men who warned them not to enter. The two men left and later were escorted to police headquarters "for their own protection," police said.



# Newest City Segregation Law Faces Possible Test Today

By ED SWIETNIOKI

What possibly may be the first test case of the city's newest segregation ordinance is scheduled to be heard this morning at Recorder's Court.

A Negro couple, Johnnie Colvin, 24, and his wife, Mae Hattie Colvin, 22, will be tried on charges of illegally entering the Oak Park zoo area.

The South Montgomery County Negroes were arrested last Thursday afternoon while in the park area with Colvin's 12-year-old sister, Maggie Lee.

Attorney Fred Gray, who has figured in past cases involving segregation - integration legal questions, has been appointed to defend the couple, Rogers McDuffie, 2236 Early St., said last night. McDuffie, a Negro, signed both bonds releasing the Colvin couple, records showed.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., said yesterday that he was "studying reports of the incident." When asked if he would appear at today's trial he said "it depended on the facts of the case."

Gray, who handled a similar segregation incident involving a distant relative of Johnnie Colvin two years ago, said he had no comment to make on today's scheduled trial.

It was learned last night that Colvin, a truck driver here for Roadway Express Co., Inc., for the past six years, is a cousin of Quintus Colvin, 422 E. Dixie Dr. Quintus Colvin's daughter, Claudette, was placed on indefinite probation in March, 1955, for violation of the city's ordinance on bus segregation. The ordinance since has been ruled unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Police said the 15-year-old Negro girl was removed forcibly from a City Lines bus after she was asked three times to move to the rear. A patrol officer, Thomas J. Ward, said the high

school girl "kicked, hit and scratched" him as he was placing her in the patrol car.

The girl's mother said last night that Claudette, now 17, will not attend the hearing today but that "I definitely will be there."

The ordinance under which the Johnnie Colvin couple will be charged was adopted unanimously by the City Commission on June 4.

It makes it a misdemeanor for Negroes and whites jointly to use public parks, playgrounds, swimming and wading pools.

Maximum punishment is set as a fine of up to \$100 and or imprisonment of not more than six months, the law states.

Certain Negro groups will still be allowed to enter the 41-acre park, it was learned.

T. A. Belser, park superintendent, said it has been a custom for the past 20 years to allow Negro school classes to visit the park area. The children are escorted through the park by a white person, Belser said, and school principals are required to obtain a permit from the City Parks Department office for the guided tours. "Biology, science and nature classes use the park for study purposes," Belser said.

Mayor W. A. Gayle said yesterday as far as he was concerned this practice will continue "since it is for educational purposes."

Negro women nurses and baby sitters taking care of white children also are allowed inside the park, Belser said.

"The Parks Department discussed this two years ago and didn't see any harm in it," he said.

## MONTGOMERY TEST OF RACE LAW Faced

Follows Arrest Of Negroes  
In White Park

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 2. —(AP)—A possible test of Montgomery's new segregation law

## ALABAMA

put into effect earlier this year was faced Friday following the arrest of three Negroes in Oak Park.

The Negroes, Johnnie Colvin, 24, Mae Hattie Colvin, 22, and a 12-year-old girl were arrested by Patrolman J. T. Walters and charged with committing a misdemeanor against the city.

Patrolman Walters indicated the three were sightseeing.

The man and woman were released on \$100 bond each and the girl was to be turned over to juvenile authorities, police said.

A hearing on the case is set for Monday in Recorder's Court.

The ordinance states in part that it shall be unlawful for white and Negro persons to enter upon or use in any way public parks or other public house or public places, pools, wading beaches, lakes or ponds, excepting those assigned to each respective race. Oak Park is for whites.

It sets penalties of not more than \$100 and costs and six months imprisonment, or both, for any person found guilty.

## Montgomery's Segregation Faces Test Three Negroes, Seized In Park, Accused Of Violations

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 2 (AP)—A possible test of Montgomery's new segregation law, put into effect earlier this year, was faced today following the arrest of three Negroes in Oak Park.

The Negroes, identified as Johnnie Colvin, 24, Mae Hattie Colvin, 22, and a 12-year-old girl were arrested by Patrolman J. T. Walters and charged with violating the law.

Walters indicated the three were sightseeing near the zoo section of the park.

A hearing is set for Monday in Recorder's Court.

The ordinance states that it shall be unlawful for white and colored persons to enter upon or use in any way public parks or other public houses or public

places, pools, wading beaches, lakes or ponds, excepting those assigned to each respective race.

## ARRESTED AT OAK PARK

# Negro Couple Challenges City's Racial Ordinance

By NELSON COLE

Montgomery's newest segregation ordinance will be tested Monday at the trial of a Negro couple charged with illegally visiting the Oak Park zoo area.

The Negroes, Johnnie Colvin and Mae Hattie Colvin, Route 1, Box 49, Letohatchee, Ala., were arrested early Thursday evening while visiting the bear cage.

Both defendants claimed they did not know the park was segregated and were only showing the bears to a 12-year-old girl. The child was turned over to juvenile authorities.

Police officials, who termed the Colvins' arrest as "routine," said the couple was charged only after they refused to leave the park area.

Mayor W. A. Gayle said he was informed that the Negro woman asked to be jailed.

The ordinance under which they are charged was adopted by the City Commission June 4. It makes it a misdemeanor for white and colored persons to enter upon or use in any way public parks or other public houses or public places, pools, wading beaches, lakes or ponds, excepting those assigned to each respective race.

It sets penalties of not more than \$100 and costs and six months imprisonment or both for any person found guilty.

The Colvin case is scheduled to go before Recorder's Court Judge D. Eugene Loe Monday.

A police report showed that Colvin said he has been working for the Roadway Express Co., for the past six years even though he lives in Letohatchee, in Lowndes County, some 35 miles from Montgomery.

The 1953 Buick he was driving, according to Policeman John T. Walters Sr., who made the arrests, had a Montgomery tag

## OAK PARK

number and was registered in the name of Kenneth Whitaker, 726 Pine St.

A report was circulated yesterday that Mrs. Colvin was the same woman who in 1955 was found guilty of violating the then existing bus segregation laws.

Although both women's last names are the same no connection could be found between the two.

One city hall spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said he was "firmly convinced this is a planned test case."

As partial evidence he pointed to a public statement made by the Rev. M. L. King last December in which the Negro leader said:

"We have no recreation, but we must work toward being able to use all facilities with the same determination we worked with on the buses. Separate but equal always winds up with it being separate but far from equal. Oak Park, for example, would certainly be all right for us."

Officials of the Montgomery Improvement Assn. declined to comment on the case. Negro Atty. Fred Gray said that while he was "familiar with the case" he did not want to comment at this time.

## Judge Loe's Prudent Act

Our police court judge, Gene Loe, acted prudently in dismissing the case against the two Negroes who were arrested for entering Oak Park.

In the first place, due to the background of the man and attendant circumstances it appeared that the accused was telling the truth in saying he was unaware of his law violation. He had, as a delivery man, seen colored citizens in the park. The truth is, colored citizens have been going to the park

provided with facilities equal to the white. The school system illustrates that. The Negro facilities are not yet generally the equal of the white, but enormous progress has been made in equalization and the end result is plainly visible. In the same way, equity in the park situation will be provided.

Separate parks for the two groups are better for the town and probably represent the wishes of those concerned. At present, of course, park facilities for colored citizens are quite inadequate and nobody can pretend otherwise. It is a matter of unchallenged public policy in Alabama, we try to tell the northerners, that colored citizens be

for years. Had he been convicted, no doubt the case would have been appealed and the city ordinance would have been knocked out. It is far better, as we have seen so often in the turbulent past, never to let such incidents come to a head in the



# Negro Pair Freed Of Charges In Oak Park Segregation Case

Judge D. Eugene Loe yesterday dismissed charges against a young Negro couple accused of violating the city's two-month-old park segregation ordinance.

The possibility of the first court test of the law which prohibits integration in city parks and other recreational facilities was averted when the complaints were dropped in Recorder's Court.

Johnnie Colvin and his wife, of nearby Letohatchee, were arrested in the zoo area of Oak Park last Thursday along with Colvin's 12-year-old sister, Maggie Lee.

Judge Loe announced as court opened yesterday that the couple had visited him in his chambers before court opened with their attorney (Negro Atty. Fred Gray) and said they had no intention of violating the law.

"It was merely an error," he said. "So I dismissed the case."

The Colvin girl's case will be considered by juvenile authorities Friday morning. However, Judge Wiley C. Hill said the couple had "communicated" with him, saying they had not intended to violate the law.

Leon Bedsole, owner of the farm on which the Colvins live, said after court yesterday that Colvin's people had lived on the farm for 42 years.

"I am sure the case is the result of a misunderstanding. Colvin is a good, hard-working man, and never has been in any trouble," Bedsole said.

"He quit school in the sixth grade to go to work and help support his mother, invalid father, four sisters and five brothers."

## Park Segregation Case Dismissed

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 5 (AP)—Judge Eugene Loe today dismissed charges against a young Negro couple accused of violating the city's two-month-old park segregation ordinance.

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## PATIENCE IS TRIED, JUDGE FINES NEGRO

Youth Visited White Park At Montgomery

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 14.—(AP)—City Judge Eugene Joe, complaining that his patience was "being tried," fined a Negro \$50 and costs Monday for visiting city-owned Oak Park, which is restricted to whites.

However, the Negro, booked as Mack Gilmore, 17, of Montgomery, was charged with disorderly conduct rather than violating a new city ordinance which prohibits race mixing in public recreational places.

Judge Loe, who in recent weeks had dismissed similar complaints against two other Negroes, remarked in court Monday that he had been "as tolerant as I could be about these matters, but it looks as if my patience is being tried."

The judge dropped a charge against another Negro arrested at Oak Park and last Saturday dismissed a complaint against Negro lawyer Fred Gray, who was arrested in the white waiting room at the Municipal Airport.

Gilmore served notice of appeal to higher courts after he was fined Monday. He accused the arresting officer, Patrolman J. T. Walters, of hitting him, but the judge said Patrolman Walters denied it. The Negro was arrested last Monday.

Jail. Anyone? An undercover informant—undercover, that is, except for his knobby knees—reports some strong-arm methods just introduced to protect the Oak Park tennis courts.

Earlier this year the courts, long notorious for their poor surfacing, were surrounded with high, heavy duty fence, the commendable aim being to keep citizens off the courts when wet or under repair.

One day recently, half of the courts were open for use while the others were locked. An unknown player awkwardly knocked a ball over the backstop of the courts in use and it fell in the forbidden courts. After finishing his game, this citizen climbed over the fence and retrieved his ball from the verboten area.

The law was waiting and, our informant continued, the trespasser was hauled off toward the pavilion (do they book tennis felons there?) without being allowed to take his car and to his acute embarrassment before a female companion.

We have not checked on the disposition of this case—perhaps the offender cracked and confessed all. But if the city is moving toward a police state on the Oak Park courts, it may be necessary to institute a new municipal judgeship to handle the caseload.

Incidentally our informant—an expert on the Oak Park courts because of the thousands of hours, man and boy, he's played on them—suggests that the usually deplorable condition of the courts is not due so much to offending feet as to improper surfacing which even a kitten would mess up. The energies of the city toward a get-tough policy are, he says, well-intentioned but misdirected.

## Montgomery's Park Law

The City of Montgomery, Alabama does not have two Oak Parks. The city's only zoo is located in this park. It has a law which was adopted June 4, 1957 which makes it an offense for Negro and white citizens to use public parks, playgrounds, swimming and wading pools at the same time.

But the park segregation law has some exceptions, as The Montgomery Advertiser pointed out August 5, as follows: "Negro women nurses and baby sitters taking care of white children also are allowed inside the (Oak) park."

A Negro family of four on August 1 visited Oak Park, not realizing the segregation laws regulating it, they said. The mother and father were arrested. On August 5, charges against them were dismissed in the Montgomery Recorder's Court.

The point is that the segregation system breeds inequality and discrimination. Second, segregation derives its strength from law. And it tends to erect inconveniences.

## Negro Case May Test Segregated Park Ordinance

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 4 (AP)—A young Negro couple from Letohatchee scheduled to appear in City Court here tomorrow to answer charges of violating Montgomery's recently-adopted park segregation ordinance.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Colvin and Colvin's 12-year-old sister, Maggie Lee Colvin, were arrested in Oak Park, the city's largest all-white park, late Thursday afternoon when they allegedly refused to leave the zoo area.

Colvin, a 24-year-old truck driver, and his wife, Hattie, who is 22, were quoted by The Montgomery Advertiser as saying they didn't know Negroes were banned from the park.

There was speculation that the hearing tomorrow may be the first step in a test case challenging the constitutionality of a city ordinance adopted June 4, some six months after the end of the mass Negro boycott of segregated city busses.

Colvin told a reporter that he had seen Negroes inside of the 41-acre park, which is partially surrounded by Negro homes, while delivering freight to the Oak Park supply house.

"Three years ago I took my mother inside and we fed the alligators and no one said anything to us," he said.

The Colvins said they had their two-month-old baby with them when the arrest was made. The 12-year-old child's case was turned over to juvenile authorities.

Violation of the city ordinance is punishable as a misdemeanor with a fine of up to \$100 and costs and/or six months imprisonment.

Montgomery has 20 areas designated as parks, playgrounds and playfields, 15 for whites and

five for Negroes. Of the formal parks, the Negroes have two and the whites one, Oak Park.



# POLICE ASK MINISTERS' AID IN CALMING ALABAMA

MOBILE, Ala. (ANP) — A school authorities to comply with what they know and that someone gets this information to us, we will investigate it to the fullest extent," McFadyen said.

In an address to a group of white ministers, the police official asked their aid in abetting "breaches of the peace such as cross burnings and the use of explosives for the purpose of scaring, threatening and endangering the lives of innocent people."

Chief McFadyen said he planned to make a similar appeal to Negro ministers later but none appeared. McFadyen said he believed that perhaps the Negro ministers were not notified. He said that another effort would be made to confer with them.

McFadyen and Mayor Henry Lischer said both meetings were arranged earlier at a private conference attended by city officials and leaders of both groups.

The police chief said that much of the tension in Birmingham "is caused by people who heard about such things in other cities or in our town. A large part of our trouble is caused by what is in the minds of pranksters who seem to get a thrill out of threatening other people."

Said McFadyen: "The average person is too ashamed to identify himself when he calls to tell us what he hears or knows. Therefore, it is difficult to investigate his story."

Meanwhile, in Knoxville, Tenn., a white Methodist minister said that pro-segregationists have begun a "campaign of intimidation" against several clergymen here.

The Rev. Ted R. Witt, pastor of Lincoln Park Methodist Church, stated that "at least half a dozen clerics" have been victims of abuse "by anonymous telephone callers."

Rev. Witt stated: "I suppose they are trying to silence us because the Knoxville Ministerial Association has been actively supporting integration moves."

The minister said typewritten pages terming him as "one of the chief agitators of the Communist social revolution in the Knoxville area" were found on his car.

The Ministerial Association re-

## Mobile Chief Holds Meeting With Negroes

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 31 (AP) — Police Chief Dudley E. McFadyen today discussed recent racial incidents at a meeting of about 100 Negro ministers. The meeting was at the invitation of Mayor Henry R. Lischer, who also serves as the city's police commissioner.

McFadyen told the group a number of city police officers are now voluntarily working during their off-duty hours in an effort to halt any racial violence.

The police chief recently discussed the situation with white ministers. He also gave the police force an ultimatum last Friday that it must halt the incidents or an emergency would be declared under which officers would be required to work 12-hour shifts seven days a week.

### STOP HORSEPLAY

McFadyen had warned his men to "stop all horseplay" and "get down to brass tacks" in enforcing anti-violence laws.

"I have at the present time," McFadyen told the Negro group, "a number of policemen and detectives, up to as much as 30, on the streets of our good city as soon as they get off from work and it gets dark."

"These men are on their own time, using their own cars, at their own expense, to help us stop this violence. These men have volunteered to do this."

### REGULAR MEN

"This is extra from the regular men who are on duty."

McFadyen cited provisions of state laws which provide the death penalty for persons adjudged guilty of bombing an occupied dwelling.

The chief told the assembled Negroes they are the leaders among their race.

"You can reach the good people of that community, and if they will help by telling some one what they know and that someone gets this information to us, we will investigate it to the fullest extent," McFadyen said.

## "White Only Waiting Room" Arrest Couple Pushes Fight

A prominent couple who was arrested Dec. 23, 1956 for allegedly using the "White Only Waiting Room" at the Birmingham Terminal Station filed a suit in the Federal District Court here Jan. 26 asking that travel segregation laws in Alabama be ruled unconstitutional and unenforceable.

Carl Lamont Baldwin, 38-year-old furniture dealer and Mrs. Alexia Young Baldwin, his 31-year-old school-teacher wife, instituted the suit. They claim in their complaint that they had purchased tickets for Milwaukee, Wis., when local police arrested and jailed them on charges of "disorderly conduct." Twice passed the disorderly charges are scheduled for hearing in Recorder's Court, Feb. 25.

The action challenging state and local segregation laws named as defendants Mayor J. W. Morgan, Public Safety Commissioner R. E. Lindbergh, Public Improvement Commissioner J. T. Waggoner, individually and as members of the Board of Commissioners of the City of Birmingham; C. C. (Jack) Owens, Jimmie Hitchcock and Miss Sybil Pool as members of the Alabama Public Service Commission and the Birmingham Transit Company, a corporation.

Attys. Demetrius C. Newton and Oscar W. Adams Jr., filed the complaint on behalf of the Baldwins.

In their complaint, the lawyers for the Baldwins asked that a three judge court hear the case, and that a speed hearing be given.

Also sought by the complaint is a temporary injunction restraining the city and state and bus company from enforcing Section 186 Title 48 of the 1940 Code of Ala. This referred to law requires racially segregated facilities.

Meantime the document labeled the suit class action, asks for a declaratory judgment, seeks \$3,000 in damages and wants the defendants permanently enjoined from

requiring and enforcing travel segregation laws.

There were these other developments:

1. The Birmingham Transit Company filed a motion in the Federal District Court Jan. 29 asking that it be dropped from a suit filed Jan. 14 by 21 bus-riders challenging the constitutionality of

Birmingham bus-seating segregation laws. The case grew out of a deliberate violation of the separate seating laws on Dec. 20. U. S. Judge H. H. Grooms is scheduled to hear the dismissal motion Thursday, Feb. 21. The violation cases are scheduled for hearing in Recorder's Court, Feb. 11.

2. In Montgomery, the Federal Court has asked lawyers on both sides of the bus-seating legal controversy to submit briefs on whether a proposed "white only club plan" bus system violates a court order banning segregated seating on the Montgomery city buses.

## I have no intention of leaving - Leflore

MOBILE, Ala. (ANP) — J. L. Leflore, widely known newsman and leader in the fight for integration here, has reported receiving more than a dozen phone calls from unidentified persons warning him to leave Mobile "or face the consequences."

He said he had a call about every 10 minutes, until 6 a.m., Friday, but added: "I have no intention of leaving."

A dud bomb was found on the porch of Leflore's home earlier this month. Several other bombings, numerous cross burnings and other acts of violence have been reported in the Mobile area in recent months.

## PSC Fights Seating Suit

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 18 (AP) — The Alabama Public Service Commission today joined in asking dismissal of a federal court attack on the state's railroad waiting room segregation law.

The APSC, Birmingham Terminal Co. and city commission are defendants in a suit brought by Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Baldwin, Birmingham Negro couple.

The Baldwins were arrested on a disorderly conduct charge after they refused to leave a waiting room at the Birmingham terminal station which they said was designated for white and interstate passengers.

Police said the Baldwins, who had bought tickets for Milwaukee, Wis., refused to move to a waiting room for Negroes.

The Baldwins are asking for a three-judge federal court hearing. Their petition seeks a declaration that the state law is unconstitutional, and an injunction restraining Birmingham police from enforcing racial segregation at the terminal station.

## He Didn't Die For Segregation

Editor, The Advertiser: Advertisement

It is appalling when clean thinking people of religion reach the point of discrimination. There is no room in the ranks of the Christian army for those who question the inherent dignity of man. If, my brethren, you are one of those poor souls who believe that Christ died that man might live and have a right to equal segregation, check yourselves my friends, for you've never had it so wrong.

GEORGE A. MORRIS.

Montgomery.



# Negro Must Work Toward Goal, Says Editor

BRUNDIDGE, Ala., Feb. 25 — "Too many whites and too many Negroes are hearing music the band isn't playing," Grover Hall, editor-in-chief of The Montgomery Advertiser, asserted tonight before a combined assemblage of the Brundidge Rotary and Lions clubs.

Aggressive, hypnotized Negro leaders are influencing their followers to believe that another decision or two of the U.S. Supreme Court and a speech by Ike standing on the Jefferson Davis star at the Capitol will overnight bring satisfaction of all their aspirations and easement of all their grievances. Nothing of the kind will happen in the South any more than it has in the North. The truth is that the colored man will have to work his own passage in what truthfully has been called an uneven struggle. Economic power, not the doodling of the Supreme Court, is the Negroes' strongest staff.

"The white man," Hall said, "has less excuse for kidding him. self than the colored man. He is only telling himself what is comfortable when he thinks the colored man is happy. Alabama is spending about \$30,000,000 this year on Negro education, it is idle to think that works no changes!

"It is as fanciful to say that nothing will ever change as it is to say it will change the day after tomorrow. The end of the world is not clearly in view."

Lamar Dickert, president of the Brundidge Rotary Club, presided and the speaker was introduced by Merlin T. Bryant, secretary-treasurer of the Rotary Club.

## Fund Drive Organized To Aid Bombed Montgomery Churches

Montgomery, Ala. — Negro Ministers of Montgomery, anxious to rebuild the churches and homes that were damaged from the bombings of last January 10, are organizing a National Campaign to raise money.

Under the sponsorship of civic minded clergymen, the group known as the Committee to Study and Plan Aid to the Bombed Churches and Homes has set its goal at \$100,000.

Two of the churches that were completely wrecked were without benefit of insurance coverage for rebuilding. The city's Fire Marshall condemned these buildings which prohibits public meetings or use of any kind. One of the congregations has had to worship in the outdoors in spite of rain and cold. The other congregation has temporary quarters in a private school building.

Destruction has been so extensive in one of the church parsonages that the Pastor and family have had to move in with one of the members. Though it is insured, the insurance company has not completed an adjustment for repairs to start on the building.

"Even with insurance on some of the buildings complete coverage cannot be claimed. This means additional funds must be supplied before work can begin," said the Rev. Harold A. L. Clement Secretary-Director of the Campaign. This is a factor that makes the Appeal necessary at this time. The Appeal is made to Americans of good will who have faith in the struggle of democracy. Donors are urged to make their contributions today.

The Committee urges all churches to stress the Appeal and raise contributions on the 3rd Sunday of this month which will be designated as National Appeal Day.

"That day is the birthday anniversary of Benjamin Sterling Turner, a member of the 12nd U. S. Congress from Alabama," Clement said. Turner was born near Weldon in Halifax County, North Carolina, March 17 1825. He was brought to Alabama in 1830 and secretly received a meager education. In spite of his obscure background, he became a prosperous merchant and a respected citizen in Dallas County. Endowed with qualities of leadership, he was elected as Dallas County Tax Collector in 1867 and a Councilman of

Selma in 1869. He served in Congress on the Republican ticket from 1871 - 1873.

## Folsom may urge strong racial laws

BY REX THOMAS  
MONTGOMERY, Ala.

Jan. 12—(AP)—There is increasing speculation among legislators that Gov. James E. Folsom will recommend strong new racial segregation laws when the Alabama Legislature meets in May.

If he does, it will reflect a significant change of pace for the governor whose reluctance to approve segregation bills in the past has brought him widespread criticism and contributed, perhaps, to a major political defeat.

Of the segregation measures written into law in the past two years, Folsom has seen fit to sign only one—an act supplementing the recently adopted "freedom of choice" school amendment.

He approved that bill — designed to give parents the right to say whether their children attend segregated or integrated classes—because, he said, it was based on permissive rather than compulsory authority.

## Refused to sign

BUT THE GOVERNOR previously had refused to sign the school placement bill which gives local school boards almost unlimited authority to say where individual pupils attend school as a means of keeping Negroes out of white classrooms.

That measure became law without the governor's approval when he let it lie on his desk until the time limit expired without taking any action.

Incidentally, a similar law in Virginia was held unconstitutional this week by a federal

Judge who ruled that the Legislature in writing the law "adopted procedures to defeat" the Supreme Court's school integration decision. Half a dozen other segregation bills also became law without Folsom's signature. They were local in nature, requiring the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to pay an organizational fee in Wilcox County and authorizing school boards in some other counties to fire teachers who advocated integration.

Defeated for stand

SINCE THEN, Folsom has been defeated in a race for Democratic national committee-man, a campaign in which his stand on segregation was the chief issue. State Rep. Charles W. McKay, Jr., of Sylacauga, a White Citizens Council leader, won the party office by beating Folsom and a second opponent, Roy D. McCord, without a runoff.

Critics accused the governor of being "soft" toward segregation. He insisted he has always opposed integration and promised that no Negroes would be enrolled in white public schools during his administration.

With another legislative session approaching, friends of the governor say he may take a different approach, probably urging the Legislature to enact new laws to safeguard the remaining racial barriers.

## Change predicted

ONE ADMINISTRATOR leader said "I've heard him make the statement several times that apparently a great majority of the people are for segregation, period." He predicted Folsom will include a segregation recommendation in his message to the Legislature when it convenes May 6.

Another pro-Folsom legislator agreed that he, too, looks for some recommendation of that nature.

One indication of Folsom's intentions perhaps was his appointment of former Rep. E. C. Boswell as his legal adviser.

Boswell is recognized by many as an authority on constitutional law and is an ardent

segregationist. He authored the famed "Boswell Amendment" which was written into the State Constitution as a means of preventing mass Negro voter registration but later declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The veteran Geneva County political figure undoubtedly would suggest a strong segregation stand if the governor asked him.

## BOYCOTT FIGURE SHOT AT IN AUTO

Bullet Taken from Negro Minister's Vehicle

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 5 (AP)—A Negro minister who was identified with the recent Montgomery bus boycott said Thursday a group of white men fired gunshots into his car Wednesday night. No one was hurt.

Rev. J. W. Bonner said the shots were fired from a passing car while he was returning home from Prattville, where he has been conducting a revival. Bonner said the car appeared to contain "six or seven" white men.

Sheriff Clyde White at Prattville, 12 miles northwest of Montgomery, said the minister made a formal complaint to him and that one bullet was recovered from the upholstery.

Bonner, pastor of the First Christian Methodist Episcopal church in Montgomery, said the car from which the shots were fired bore a Jefferson county (Birmingham) license tag. He said he was able to read most of the tag number.

White said two shots appeared to have been fired into the car through a rear window. The sheriff's office began an investigation.

Bonner said he knows of no reason for the attack and that he has not mentioned racial integration in his revival services.



## "Boycott Is Urged Of Racial Movies"

That is the caption of a story in the July 31 issue of the Montgomery Advertiser. *Sat. 8-3-57*

The lead paragraph of that story reads: "The House yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution calling for a boycott of the modern picture 'Island In The Sun' as well as any other film which featured 'romantic relations between members of the white and Negro races.'" *B'ham Ala.*

But there is an anti-boycott law in Alabama. Perhaps the state's brilliant Attorney General will have to hire additional staff workers to investigate these advocates of boycotting. He would likely clutter up the courts getting search and seizure warrants to pry into their office files.

If the anti-boycott law is so vital it should be enforced on all alike. Play no favorites.

We'll have to wait and see whether the Alabama anti-boycott law will be enforced against the members of the Alabama State Legislature.

## Diligent search for legal race ruling evasions urged

A diligent, continuous search for legal means to "correct the wrongs inherent" in the Supreme Court's segregation ruling was called for during the week-end by State Sen. Albert Boutwell.

"I feel that the decisions of the court are founded on political and social consideration, not on the law," Sen. Boutwell said Friday at a convention of the Gen. John Forney Historical Society at Arlington. "Consequently, I consider any citizen who acquiesces and gives up is doing a disservice to our country. That stubborn, private will on the part of our citizens constitutes our last bulwark."

"I DO NOT advocate lawlessness in any form," the speaker said. "Our people should be taught and trained to be courteous and civil, but at the same time to be uncompromising in our determination to refuse to accept socially companions that we have not chosen and whose blood lines we are determined shall never mix with ours."

Sen. Boutwell urged that "by example, we encourage the Negro to develop these same traits, to take pride in the fine achievements of his race and to be proud to concentrate on raising his own cultural and economic standards."

PRESENT OFFICERS of the historical group were reelected at the meeting. They include Lt. Gen. Edward M.

Almond, Anniston, president; Mrs. John B. Privett, first vice president; Mrs. W. F. Plant, second vice president; Mrs. Farris H. Craig, third vice president; Mrs. Marcella Lawley, Gadsden, recording secretary; Mrs. Pickett Smith, Montgomery, corresponding secretary; Dr. George V. Irons, historian; Mrs. M. E. Curtis, Camden, chaplain; Peter Brannon, Montgomery, curator. Guests at the convention were Mrs. Archibald Rutledge Jr. of Camden, S. C., and Mrs. Walter E. Thompson.

## Threats Reported By Negro Leader

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 25 (AP)—J. L. Leflore, Negro integration leader, said today he received dozens of threatening telephone calls last night. *Montgomery Ala.*

Leflore told police the calls started about 10 o'clock last night and averaged about one every 10 minutes until 6 a.m. today.

He said the persons, who refused to identify themselves, warned him to leave Mobile "or face the consequences." "I have no intention of leaving," he added.

A dud bomb consisting of two sticks of dynamite, was found on the front porch of Leflore's home early this month. Two dynamite bombs, another attempted bombing, and numerous cross burnings have been reported in the Mobile area in the past few months.

# Morning Mail

## Republicans Do It Again

Well, the Republicans have done it again. First, under ex-President Herbert Hoover, with a depression that beggared everybody in the nation but a few, the idyllic North under the dictator regime a serious inflation and chaos reigns.

The President has insulted the intelligence of all the American people by saying that an increase in interest rates would help everybody and stop inflation.

Who gets the increased interest Mr. President? Also which class of citizens has to borrow money to build homes, pay increased doctor and hospital costs? The common poor folks, Mr. President.

Here are a few more questions, Sir: Why does not our country have a clear-cut foreign policy? Why are we sending aid to Poland and Yugoslavia, both military and otherwise.

Are you so naive as to not know that they are being backed in this borrow deal to weaken our economy by Russia.

Also why are our lawmakers allowed so many junkets abroad at the taxpayers' expense?

Now about this integration: If the so-called Supreme Court justices are not fellow travelers, they are supreme in one respect. They are Communist sympathizers or fools. Maybe both.

Nobody in the Southland that I know wants to see any Negro mistreated or his way of life taken from him. Neither does the white man want his own rights infringed upon.

Separate but equal does not take anything from either.

Are the Negroes so ashamed of their race that they must force themselves into the white schools where they will be ostracized by the whites, causing their children an inferiority complex that will set their race back 100 years?

Both white and colored must remember that violence is not the answer to any problem. That is just what the Russians and the NAACP want us to do and while we are fighting the Communists in the country, Russia will destroy us all.

For all those ignorant Northerners and misguided Southern folks that believe the Civil War was fought over slavery I would

suggest that you read "The Civil War" by Jefferson Davis.

F. X. BEYTAGH,  
Childersburg.

## The Last Gong Has Not Rung

The uncompromising act of Eisenhower's impatience in sending federal troops with bayonets to enforce integration in the schools in Little Rock, Ark., has proven our President to be a man of mere words.

American citizens living in the Southern part of the United States are much more concerned about what is happening to them, than, "what Russia is thinking."

If Eisenhower is courting their approval, he undoubtedly has it, for they have been trying to penetrate the South through the schools with communism for years.

This is a great step forward for them. Russia probably is "laughing up its sleeve" at our duplicity.

Power-drunk politicians are trying their best to change our government, and though they have the support of the Supreme Court, President Eisenhower and the NAACP, "the last gong has not rung."

I quote from Goethe: "I hate all bungling as I do sin, but particularly bungling in politics, which leads to the misery and ruin of many thousands and millions of people."

NORA S. LEWIS

## Segregation Is Just Separation

Now that the hue and cry and turmoil of integration has reached such a height and the integrationists are so sure they have won, the whites are losing, allow me to say a few words to the Negro as to what he is losing.

Have you thought of Tuskegee Institute, exclusively yours, and one of the most beautiful campuses I have seen.

Do you realize it would be entered by whites in great numbers when we integrate?

And the same goes for Parker High School, your Industrial High School in Ensley, your lovely new hospital there, your housing project, Smithfield, of which you are so proud, and justly so.

All these that are now your

## News and Views from the Editor's Mail Box

own would have to be shared by the whites. You would have no more your own churches, theaters, restaurants, etc.

They would be invaded by the white people. Remember the laws restrict the whites also. It gives the colored the privilege of having something of their own.

Now what is segregation? It is simply a separation, not necessarily the good from the bad, or the high from the low, but simply a separation that is considered best by the majority. And has the majority expressed its opinion in the matter? No, only a handful and they are extremists.

Nine children in Little Rock exploited around the world, pawns of an ambitious few. Left to their own desires they would not have caused trouble and would have been happy. And newspapers and newscasters would do well to not play it up. Publicity is what they seek.

Remember the seeds of hate you are planting today will bear fruit tomorrow and it is in construction that we grow, not destruction. Let us pray this folly will cease.

A SOUTHERNER.

## Prayer Asked For The Right

What do those rotten big shots in Washington think they are proving or accomplishing through use of troops in Arkansas? Never thought the day would arrive when we would see soldiers with rifles and bayonets escorting nine Negroes through school. It's outrageous!

Can't these stupid people who have caused all this about mixing races see or care that these Hitler tactics are no good! You can't force something on a human being and expect him to like it.

What a miserable government we have! At this rate the great, smiling Ike may as well decide to do away with all heads of all states, especially the Southern states.

Oh, what a heart-sickening time it is for us who have children in school, for we fear the same thing will happen here. If we have a man like Governor Faubus to help us, and I believe Governor Faubus has not given up yet to integration, our hearts can be a little more at ease.

Let's all pray for what is right.

MRS. JUANITA SCOTT,  
McDonald's Chapel.

Education At  
Bayonet Point

It is very important that our American children of all races receive the best education attainable, but that is impossible in the shadows of Federal bayonets.

MRS. W. H. CAMERON,  
Hayden.



# Negroes Leaving Sawmill Town After Mob-Like Terror Raids

MAPLESVILLE, Ala. (SNS) — Negro families were reportedly moving away from this sawmill town after the Ku Klux Klans in two mob-like terror raids allegedly flogged and ordered them out of the town.

Town officials claimed a lack of knowledge for a motive for the KKK beating outbreaks.

At least six Negro persons were reportedly beaten by KKK mob-bists the nights of Aug. 9 and 11. The KKK mobs were estimated from 75 to 200 between eight and nine o'clock those nights.

Police Chief Hargis Davidson indicated that he had no clues to the identity of the KKK raiders. Maplesville is a town in Chilton County with a population of 806. In Chilton County there are 22,606 white persons and 4,316 Negro persons.

Reported beaten were Fred Sullivan, Leroy McGhee, Richard Paul, Virgil Brewster, Ernest Goree, and Will Brown. Mr. Goree's recently-built home was the scene where five of the victims were beaten. It is said they were beaten with rubber hose and blackjack. Two of the victims, it is said, were watching television. All the lash victims were ordered to leave town, they said.

One victim said 22 cars carrying robed, hooded and masked men paraded through the lumber mill village.

Mr. Brewster, a sawmill hand, said he was struck three times about the head with a blackjack and rubber hose. He said the other victims received similar brutality.

Mr. Goree and Mr. Brown were among the first to leave Maplesville. Mr. Brown has been off the job for two years due to illness.

Carloads of KKK hate riders reportedly paraded through Tuscaloosa, Demopolis and Prattville.

The Goree home in June had been the scene of a cross-burning. There was no explanation for the incident.

It was said that Mr. Goree at that time received KKK warnings to leave town. The KKK suggested that Mr. Goree had been active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

(The NAACP is inactive in Alabama because of a court-imposed ban on the organization. There never has been a branch of the NAACP in Maplesville.)

Mayor Henry Clay Nix said he

had been tipped off that the KKK was to hold a demonstration in Maplesville and sought legal advice on what to do in the event the Klan attempted to hold a meeting. He said he was advised that so long as the KKK did not hide their faces he could not prevent the parade because the only Alabama law on the subject forbids masked faces.

There have been reports of similar beatings in Dallas County, Pike County and Elmore County.

## Judge Claims Negroes Led By Radicals

MONROEVILLE, Ala., Aug. 14 — Circuit Judge George Wallace, actively campaigning for the 1958 gubernatorial nomination, told several hundred members of the Monroe County Farm Bureau that a group of radicals is leading the Negro race down a 'path of no return.'

The youthful, South Alabamian said "we should not succumb to the propaganda that race mixing is inevitable." He declared civil rights legislation in Washington is dangerous and unfair.

The crowd applauded his assertion that "Alabama has no reason to exist as a state if it cannot handle its voting system."

Wallace charged the main reason behind the civil rights program was to stymie the industrial expansion of the South.

At the annual election of officers re-elected were: Rufus Garrett, Uriah, president; Earl Griffin, Franklin, vice president; J. F. Dusenbery, Monroeville, secretary-treasurer.

New directors named are O. M. Green, Uriah; Rufus Owens, Pine Apple, and Grady Grant, Uriah.

For Ike's Enlightenment—

## Non-Integration Petitions Appear

Petitions to show President Eisenhower most of the people in the South, white and Negro, are against integration, began circulating in Birmingham about 10 days ago and now have about 60,000 names.

Sponsors of the signature method of "telling the President what we're afraid he doesn't know" hope to gather between 600,000 to 1 million names, including between 150,000 to 200,000 Negroes.

Two of the men who are circulating the petitions, R. C. Gafford, a North Birmingham service station operator and Jimmy Lee, of Gardendale, said there are no organizations connected with the movement.

Gafford said the only purpose of the petitions is to "destroy the idea only a minority of the people in Alabama are against integration."

Gafford said the petitions are pressed by the newspapers, radio and television indicating that the majority of the people of the South are willing to accept integration, we the undersigned as law-abiding citizens of the State of Alabama and the United States feel that our true feelings on the subject should be brought to your attention. We are unalterably being spread over the state. He said they will be pasted together and will be a single roll of names about four miles long when they are sent to the White House.

The petitions have room for recording donations toward the expense of their printing and circulation.

Gafford said some petitions already have been signed by Negroes.

Here is what the short statement at the top of each petition says:

"In view of opinions expressed to integration of the races in any form whatever. Please do not be misled."

The sponsors clarified the references to "newspapers, radio

and television" to mean reports via those media from national commentators and columnists.

## Negro woman gets 18 months in jail, \$300 fine

A 47-year-old Negro woman, who told police that Eisenhower would "take care" of them, drew one of the largest fines ever imposed in Recorder's Court.

Judge C. B. Hall fined Annie Brown, of 312 22nd-av., w., a total of \$300 and sentenced her to 18 months in jail on three charges: violating the liquor law, operating a disorderly house, and disorderly conduct.

Police said the disorderly conduct charge was placed against the Negro woman after she cursed and threatened them.

Seven other persons, arrested last Sunday in a raid at the Brown house, drew fines.



# Lamberth Says Folsom For Segregation Bills

*Post-Herald*  
Mon. 5-26-57  
Also Backs  
Bid Measure,  
Senator Says

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH

Gov. James E. Folsom, who has been accused of being "soft" on the segregation question, will back pro-segregation measures in the legislative session which begins tomorrow, according to State Sen. Broughton Lamberth.

Mr. Lamberth, one of Folsom's floor leaders in the State Senate, said on a television program yesterday:

"We'll do everything possible to keep segregation in the public schools."

He said the Folsom administration will support segregation bills or back the ones which are introduced.

In Lamberth's opinion, the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision admitting Negroes to a private school in Philadelphia can be "circumvented" by the present Alabama placement law.

He said the Folsom administration also would try to make changes in the military department, in the governor's mansion fund, and in the purchasing laws of the state.

In the military department, he said there would be an administration-tacked bill "pertaining to active duty pay." Folsom has been criticized for putting so many people on active duty with the Alabama National Guard.

The governor's mansion fund, Lamberth said, would be put under the capitol services department, under the control of the finance director.

"He (the governor) will have no power over the mansion fund," Lamberth said. "That's the way it should have been all the time."

Lamberth said the Folsom administration will back a competitive bid bill, which would require competitive bidding on all purchases of more than \$500. He said Folsom was in favor of putting towns and counties—as well as state agencies—under the competitive bid law.

counties under the law would not help to get the law passed, Lamberth admitted.

Lamberth said the Folsom administration has a balanced budget ready to submit to the Legislature.

He said he believed that a 7 per cent increase in state revenue this year would cover the demands of all the state agencies. Most of the state agencies asked for more money this year.

"Each department (under the Folsom budget) got just a little bit more than it did in each of the last two fiscal years," he said.

Lamberth said he would introduce a bill this week which would exempt all cattle from ad valorem taxes. Cattle now are considered, under a ruling by the State Supreme Court, to be taxable.

He said he would back the Lackey-Edwards school bill, sponsored by Jefferson Rep. Rufus Lackey and Jess Edwards, which would set up a commission for a long range study of Alabama's schools.

The state senator said he would not favor a proposed board to replace the present highway director, which would take the highway department from under the control of the governor.

"It would strip the governor of his powers," said Lamberth, "and he's already like a glorified justice of the peace."

Lamberth also was against any bill which would change the setup of the state liquor board. He said it might get to a vote of the people, if changes were proposed, and that "we are all scared it might dry the state up."

In the coming session, Lamberth said he expects the legislators to "lie down like lambs and lions together for the first few days," but later he expects "one of the most controversial sessions since 1949."

Lamberth appeared on "Alabama Press Conference" over WABT. He was questioned by Fred Taylor of The Birmingham News; Jack Hankins, Lamar County Democrat, and J. W. Oakley, of Centerville Press. Charles Davis, of WABT, was moderator.



**PREDICTIONS** — State Sen. Broughton Lamberth, of Alexander City, one of Gov. James E. Folsom's floor leaders in the State Senate, made some predictions yesterday about the coming legislative session.

## API Teacher Fired For Integration Letter

*Post-Herald* Thurs. 5-16-57  
AUBURN, May 15 (AP)—An assistant professor at Alabama Polytechnic Institute charged today that he has been dismissed "for exercising his right of free speech."

Bud R. Hutchinson declared in a letter that he has been notified that he wouldn't be re-appointed for the coming college year because of a letter he wrote to the school paper concerning segregation.

Hutchinson disagreed with an editorial in The Auburn Plainsman critical of integration moves in New York. The letter said in part:

"What is refreshing about the New York approach is their obvious willingness to come to grips with the difficult problem of effectively integrating their education system . . ."

"Rather than sneer at the attempts of New York City Board of Education to cope with this social problem, all who really love humanity should strongly commend them for their courage and intelligence."

The Plainsman sharply dis-

agreed with the New York plan, involving the shifting of students from one school district to another.

Dr. Ralph B. Draughon, Auburn president, said "I felt that Mr. Hutchinson could not expect to advance his career at this institution."

"Since he is in his first year, I felt it would be better for him and the institution that he seek employment elsewhere."

"This viewpoint is concurred in by the trustees. This decision in no way reflects upon his character or his professional status."

Hutchinson is assistant professor of economics. He charged in his letter that he was "one who has been penalized for exercising his right of free speech."

He said the Auburn trustees decided that he would not be re-appointed next year, although he had been routinely approved by school officials.

## Baptists Form Laymen's Unit In Race Issue

*Advertiser* P. 8-A  
Thurs. 5-16-57  
Montgomery, Ala.  
A group of Baptist laymen headed by at least two outspoken segregationists have incorporated here to fight what the group calls "philosophies . . . foreign to our beliefs as Christian white men."

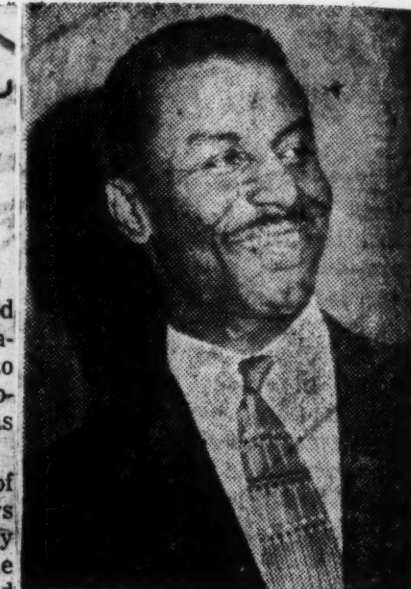
Heading the Baptist Laymen of Alabama, Inc., are five directors elected for varying terms. They are J. D. Adcock, secretary of the Montgomery Citizens Council and a conductor on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, 1017 Sayre St., a five-year term; Carroll J. Griggs, partner in a local produce company, 2152 Meadow Lane, four-year term; Lawrence K. (Snag) Andrews, ex-state Senator from Union Springs, three-year term; J. D. Fleming, supervisor of the state accounting department, 3504 Cambridge Rd., two-year term; and Renis O. Jones Jr., architect with the state department of education, 1409 Adlan Lane, one-year term.

Eligible for membership in the organization are Baptist men in good standing.

Declaring that "we men followers of Jesus refuse to be led into confusing political entanglements masked as Christianity," the incorporation papers call preservation of "our Southern Baptist heritage" one of the purposes of the group.

"After much prayer, deep thought and consideration we bind ourselves together for the purpose of preserving TRUE teachings of the Bible, pureblood races of people in Alabama and America," the group said.

The laymen also plan to "promote true and Christian meaning of fellowship; teaching our children to think for themselves, study the laws of the prophets and teachings of Jesus Christ Himself as set out in God's Holy Word, the Bible (King James Version)."



REV. F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH

## Bias Fighter Calls For A Crusade

*Defender*  
Sat. 5-23-57  
Chicago, Ill.  
"It's time now for a Holy Crusade in America against segregation and discrimination."

"This would be America's part in this world wide move for human dignity."

Those were the words of the Rev. Fred Lee Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, Ala., an intense, dedicated man who feels it a "great honor to walk in the shadow of a great man like Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr."

Reverend Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, was in Chicago this week to address a series of public meetings held under the auspices of the Improvement and Welfare Association of America.

### ESCAPES DEATH

The courageous young minister—he'll be 35 Monday—narrowly escaped death when a bomb destroyed his home at 3191 28th ave., N., in Birmingham Christmas night. His church, Bethel Baptist, located next door, was also damaged. Two of his four



children were injured in the blast. The bomb exploded four feet from Reverend Shuttleworth's head.

"I firmly believe that the miracle of grace that kept me alive Christmas night was to help Reverend King and his followers and liberal whites in this crusade against segregation. I believe I was preserved for that cause."

Alabama born, reared and educated Rev. Shuttleworth contends that northerners are not aware of how grievous the situation is in the South.

#### MORAL EVIL

"I'm convinced that segregation is a moral and a social evil that piles insult and injury upon injury. We must be a part of everything in the South. This is not a fight of blacks against whites but of right versus wrong," he added emphatically.

"We're going to keep the fight above mud slinging," he continued. "The white man's greatest sin is that he has refused to accept us as his equal."

The spotlight of the world is now turning to Asia and Africa and the people of these continents should be treated as brothers to prove they are wanted in the community of nations, the dynamic young minister pointed out.

"It is a tragedy right now that America has sent its second officer — Vice President Nixon — to Africa to shake black hands and hug black babies while here in our own land other Americans are throwing bombs at Negroes and mobs are forming."

Reverend Shuttleworth said he feels strongly that the friendship of Africa should be cultivated, but that the hand of brotherhood should be extended in all sincerity. *Sat. 3-23-57*

"America must clean up," he went on. "Negroes have no affinity to Communism. We love America despite all its evils. We love her enough to cure this cancer of second class citizenship or die in the process." *P.2*

What does the young minister feel the North can do to aid the fight on segregation:

1. Move to clear up unlawful segregation in northern cities;
2. Northern capital can do a lot to aid the fight by letting it be known that it will have no part of segregation.
3. Labor unions, already doing a

fine job, can step up the fight.

Reverend Shuttleworth believes that 98 per cent of southern whites are unlawful. However, the vocal elements of that section of the country are the Ku Klux Klan and the White Citizens Councils, he explained. *38a*

#### LAW SUITS

The eight month old Alabama organization which the young integration leader heads meets each Monday night and draws thousands of members. It has law suits pending attacking bias in segregation, police jobs and terminal station seating.

"Negroes comprise 45 percent of the population of Birmingham but can't ride a limousine or white taxi from the airport," Rev. Shuttleworth lamented.

The young minister was educated at Selma university, Alabama State college and has done graduate work at Alabama State.

He is married to the former Ruby Keller, also a native of Alabama. They have four children, Frederick 12, Fred, jr., 10, Carolyn, 7, and Patricia Ann, 14. Patricia Ann was burned seriously last Nov. 30 in the Shuttleworth home when her gown was ignited by a stove.

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## HOUSE WALKS OUT ON RACIAL ACTION

*Post-Herald, B'ham, Ala. Thurs. 3-16-57*  
The segregation-minded House of Representatives reversed itself late yesterday and walked out during the reading of a proposed segregation resolution. Rep. Gregory Oakley of Wil-

## Negro Church House Bombed

*Post-Herald, B'ham, Ala. Thurs. 3-16-57*  
BESSEMER, Ala., April 29 (AP) — A Negro church and the home of a Negro union leader were damaged in separate bombing incidents last night.

A meeting was in progress at the church but no injuries were reported in either incident. Most of the damage was to windows. Police said they received a report of the church bombing at 7:53 p.m., and of the explosion at the house at 8:03 p.m. The two locations are about a mile apart.

## More Funds for Victims

*Post-Herald, B'ham, Ala. Thurs. 3-16-57*  
LINCOLN UNIV., Pa. — The Lincoln University chapter of the NAACP raised \$150 for the Montgomery Improvement Association's church and home rehabilitation fund.

Levan Gordon, a senior from Philadelphia, Pa., is president of the Lincoln chapter.

*Post-Herald, B'ham, Ala. Thurs. 3-16-57*  
Lamar Weaver, latest martyr created by a few irresponsible hotheads, headlined a new burst of unfavorable publicity spread against the South by NBC-TV news.

The story of course was a by-product of the Shuttleworth waiting room test which would have proved complete dud had not that handful of hoodlums provided the film yardage for nationwide TV display.

Weaver became the hero, unwilling though he probably was, who according to the story had lost his home, his job and was having to leave Birmingham because of his support of racial integration.

The fact is, and Weaver himself says, he did not lose his job. And of course his statement that he is convinced that now is not the time for integration, especially in the schools, was not a part of the TV newscast. That would have taken the edge from the story.

But be that as it may, the point is that most of the bad publicity being given the South and much of the misunderstanding of our race problem is due to such lawlessness as the attack on Weaver here Wednesday.

The pity is there were enough policemen close by to have prevented it or at least to have thrown the ring-leaders in jail.

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Police Lt. C. T. Mullen said "apparently dynamite" was hurled at the home of Asbury Howard, vice president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (independent). He was out of town at the time his attorney said.

Another bomb was thrown at the rear of the Allen Temple A. M. E., shattering windows there and at an adjoining home. Some damage also was caused to the porch of the home. An organizational meeting of the Alabama Association for Advance-

*Post-Herald, B'ham, Ala. Thurs. 3-16-57*  
ment of Human Rights was being held in the church at the time.

regulation for the purpose of segregating the races in the use of said municipal parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, and tennis courts."

## Court Asked To Rule On Bessemer Racial Ordinances

*World, Sat. 8-17-57*  
The federal District Court here has been asked to declare unconstitutional some Bessemer racial ordinances and thereby pave the way for all citizens to use city-provided recreational facilities. Blevins Stout, 35, and William Thomas, 53, who on August 10 were refused use of the Alvin K. Roosevelt Park, filed the suit Wednesday morning, August 14, through their legal counsel, Atty. David H. Hood, Jr., of Bessemer.

Bessemer has a population of 17,275 Negro persons and 11,170 white persons. Named as defendants in the suit are Mayor Jesse Lanier, Commissioner Herman Thompson, Commissioner Raymond Parson of the Bessemer Board of Commissioners, George W. Barron, chief of police, Guy White, W. J. Thomas, Oscar

Further it asks the court to restrain and enjoin the defendants "from promulgating any rule or



# Trial of Two Nears Jury In Alabama Race Violence

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 30 (AP).—The racial violence trial of two young white men, which was marked yesterday by accusations by the defense that Montgomery Negroes bombed their own churches to win sympathy and financial support—nearly the jury today.

The accusations were made after a second confession went into the record yesterday that a defendant admitted taking part in the dynamiting of a Negro church.

The confession of Raymond C. Britt, jr., 27, was reported by a city detective. Earlier in the four-day trial, a detective testified that Sonny Kyle Livingston, jr., 19, signed a statement saying he tossed a bomb at the same church.

Britt and Livingston are charged with dynamiting the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church early January 10. Within a few hours, three other Negro churches and the homes of two pro-integration ministers were dynamited. A seventh bombing followed 17 days later.

The prosecution has attributed the bombings to the Ku Klux Klan. They followed racial integration of city buses by United States Supreme Court order on December 21.

The order ended a year-long bus boycott by Montgomery Negroes under leadership of the Rev. Martin Luther King, jr. During the boycott sizable financial contributions were sent from around the country to support the Negro protest.

John Blue Hill, chief defense attorney, told the court yesterday:

"Our contention is that when the bus boycott ended they (the Negro leaders) organized goon squads and carried out these bombings." He said the Negroes became "frantic . . . and decided they had to do something to create sympathy and get more money."

Mr. Hill paraded 43 character witnesses to the stand. Twenty-four for Britt and 19 for Livingston testified that both men have good reputations and characters.

Before the State rested its case City Detective T. J. Ward testified that Britt signed a con-

January 27.

A county grand jury which indicted the two defendants also returned more serious charges against two other men, James D. York, 52, and Henry Alexander, 27.

They will be called to trial June 3 for the dynamiting of a colored clergyman's home while members of the family were asleep in the dwelling.

Under Alabama law, the bombing of an inhabited residence is punishable by a prison term of 10 years or more, or death in the electric chair. No one was injured in the explosion at the home of the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy.

Britt faces a maximum of 10 years' imprisonment of each of three charges. He is accused of bombing Mr. Abernathy's church, the Colored First Baptist; the Hutchinson Baptist Church, and the taxicab stand.

## Dynamiting Charged

Livingston, 18, also is charged with dynamiting the Hutchinson street church. The two defendants are expected to demand separate trials and state's attorneys will decide then which one to call first.

Britt and Livingston will be tried under a law which prohibits setting off dynamite "in, un-

gunfire six times and a colored woman passenger was shot in both legs. Later, when city police arrested the four men now facing trial, they charged Alexander with shooting into one of the buses. He subsequently was indicted for that offense, along with the bombings.

## Service Was Suspended

Bus service was restricted to daylight operations and then suspended altogether for six days after the city was jarred by a rapid series of bombings January 10.

The dynamite shattered four churches, Mr. Abernathy's home and the home of the Rev. Robert S. Graetz, a young white minister who had actively supported the fight against segregation. No one was injured.

Seventeen days later the terrorists struck again, bombing the Colored cab stand and an adjoining house and leaving an unexploded bundle of 12 sticks of dynamite on the front porch of the home of the Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., recognized leader of the integration campaign.

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal charged later that four of the bombings were done by "members of the Montgomery branch of the Ku Klux Klan."

After York, a city road scraper operator, was arrested, Detectives Jack Shows and T. J. Ward identified him as a man whose picture was taken in Klan regalia during a KKK rally here last November.

The grand jury which returned the indictments declared segregation must be preserved in the Deep South, but warned that it must be done "openly and honestly, rather than with cowardly stealth and violence under cover of darkness."

And it voiced the conviction that "a great majority of our people" feel the same way.

## 2 Acquitted In Alabama Church Blast

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 30 (AP).—Two young white men were acquitted late today of the bombing of a Negro church. The verdict by the 12 white

jurors came after 1 hour and 35 minutes deliberation and brought an outburst of applause from the packed courtroom after court was adjourned.

The verdict cleared Raymond C. Britt, jr., 27, and Sonny Kyle Livingston, jr., 19, of the charge of bombing the Hutchinson st. Baptist Church early on the morning of Jan. 10 during an outbreak of violence which followed the end of city bus segregation in Montgomery.

Before the verdict was returned, Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford had announced that bombing charges against two other defendants and two other counts against Britt had been continued until the July term of court at the request of the defendants.

As the jury returned to the courtroom, Circuit Judge Eugene W. Carter warned the crowd against any demonstration. But the moment court was adjourned, the spectators burst into loud applause and cheering.

The verdict came after the prosecution warned that acquittal might bring on "racial rioting" in Montgomery.

Four churches, the homes of two pro-integration ministers, and a Negro taxicab stand and adjoining residence were bombed in two outbreaks of terrorism following the end of bus segregation in Montgomery.

Britt and Livingston were put on trial this week only for the dynamiting of one church. Britt also faces charges of dynamiting another church and the taxicab stand.

## Police Press Search Here For Bomber

Montgomery police last night pressed their search for the persons who threw a dynamite bomb at a combination filling station-taxi stand and an adjacent resi-

dence at High and Jackson Streets shortly before dawn Sunday.

Authorities drew a veil of secrecy about their investigations but there were strong hints that they are in possession of important information, hitherto undisclosed.

Following the early morning blast Sunday, a second 12-stick unexploded bomb was found a short distance from the blast scene. It had been placed on the front porch of the home of the Rev. M. L. King, Negro leader of the Montgomery Improvement Assn.

The still-smouldering bomb was disarmed, during a few tense moments by Asst. State Toxicologist Vann V. Pruitt, city detective Lt. E. Y. Lacy and State Safety Director Col. Bill Lyerly.

At a cabinet meeting yesterday, Gov. James E. Folsom denounced the bombings as "anarchy" and said the state's \$2,000 reward still stands. It matches \$2,000 put up yesterday by the city commission for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the bombers.

In another development, WCOV-TV news director and announcer Bob Underwood, who was fired on twice from ambush Sunday night, revealed he had received several offers of aid. "I've been getting calls all day from people who have offered to be bodyguards. A few auto dealers want to give me different cars for every day in the week and several people have asked to take my three children to remote places until this blows over," he said.

## PHONE THREATS

Underwood told police he had received several phone calls threatening harm to his children because his presentation of the news had been "anti-Negro."

WCOV-TV general manager Hugh M. Smith went on the air last night and affirmed Underwood's "fair presentation of the news."

Underwood was fired on as he was driving from the parking lot of the television studio at 9:45 p.m. Sunday.

Sunday's bombing, in which there were no injuries, brought the total to seven. On Jan. 10, four Negro churches were blasted. In addition, the homes of two



ministers, the Rev. Robert Graetz, white pastor of a Negro congregation, and the Rev. R. D. Abernathy, a leader in the 381-day Negro bus boycott were bombed by dynamite.

Three unexploded bombs have been found, including one at the Rev. King's home. He was not there at the time. Another was found at the home of the Rev. Graetz on Jan. 10 after his house had been damaged by another bomb. Three small boys also found one near Chisholm on Jan. 13. In addition, six ambushes have been carried out on city buses since racial integration on transportation began here Dec. 21.



# REV. KING'S DOCTRINE

*Courier Sat 2-23-57*  
*Little Rock, Ark.*  
EDITOR'S NOTE.—What is the nature of non-violence as espoused by the Rev. Martin Luther King, president of the Montgomery Improvement Association? The excerpts below are taken from an article written by Dr. King and published in the February 6 issue of The Christian Century. The entire article should be read. The excerpts point up Dr. King's doctrine.

"... a revolutionary change has taken place in the Negro's conception of his own nature and destiny. Once he thought of himself as an inferior and patiently accepted injustice and exploitation. Those days are gone."

## The Nature of Non-Violence

FIRST, this is not a method for cowards; it does resist. The non-violent resister is just as strongly opposed to the evil against which he protests as is the person who uses violence. His method is passive or non-aggressive in the sense that he is not physically aggressive toward his opponent. But his mind and emotions are always active, constantly seeking to persuade the opponent that he is mistaken. This method is passive physically but strongly active spiritually; it is non-aggressive physically but dynamically aggressive spiritually.

A SECOND point is that non-violent resistance does not seek to defeat or humiliate the opponent, but to win his friendship and understanding. The non-violent resister must often express his protest through non-cooperation or boycotts, but he realizes that non-cooperation and boycotts are not ends themselves; they are merely means to awaken a sense of moral shame in the opponent. The end is redemption and reconciliation. The aftermath of non-violence is the creation of the beloved community, while the aftermath of violence is tragic bitterness.

A THIRD characteristic of this method is that the attack is directed against forces of evil rather than against persons who are caught in those forces. It is evil we are seeking to defeat, not the persons victimized by evil. Those of us who struggle against racial injustice must come to see that the basic tension is not between races. As I like to say to the people in Montgomery, Ala.: "The tension in this city is not between white people and Negro people. The tension is at bottom between the forces

of light and the forces of darkness. And if there is a victory it will be a victory not merely for 50,000 Negroes, but a victory for justice and the forces of light. We are out to defeat injustice and not white persons who may happen to be unjust."

A FOURTH point that must be brought out concerning non-violent resistance is that it avoids not only external physical violence but also internal violence of spirit. At the center of non-violence stands the principle of love. In struggling for human dignity the oppressed people of the world must not allow themselves to become bitter or indulge in hate campaigns. To retaliate with hate and bitterness would do nothing but intensify the hate in the world. Along the way of life, someone must have sense enough and morality enough to cut off the chain of hate. This can be done only by projecting the ethics of love to the center of our lives.

IN SPEAKING of love at this point, we are not referring to some sentimental emotion. It would be nonsense to urge men to love their oppressors in an affectionate sense. "Love" in this connection means understanding good-will. There are three words for love in the Greek New Testament. First, there is eros. In Platonic philosophy eros meant the yearning of the soul for the realm of the divine. It has come now to mean a sort of aesthetic or romantic love. Second, there is philia. It meant intimate affectionateness between friends. Philia denotes a sort of reciprocal love: the person loves because he is loved. When we speak of loving those who oppose us we refer to neither eros nor philia; we speak of a love which is expressed in the Greek word agape. Agape means nothing sentimental or basically affectionate; it means understanding, redeeming good-will for all men, an overflowing love with nothing in return. It is the love of God working in the lives of men. When we love on the agape level we love men not because we like them, not because their attitudes and ways appeal to us, but because God loves them. Here we rise to the position of loving the person who does the evil deed while hating the deed he does.

FINALLY, the method of non-violence is based on the conviction that the universe is on the side of justice.

## Plan New Defender Group To Chicago Ill. Buck Bigs

*Sat 3-16-57*  
JERSEY CITY, N. J. — A committee for the organization of The Northern Improvement Association, patterned after the Montgomery Improvement Association

which successfully led a year-long bus segregation boycott in Montgomery, Ala., was announced Sunday night by Jersey City boy pastor, Milton Perry.

Rev. Perry, 21 pastor of Deliverance Temple, 471 Communipaw ave., said in a special broadcast from his church over independent radio station, WHBI, Newark, that NIA would be autonomous from the Southern group led by Dr. Martin Luther King.

He said it would give moral and financial aid to Negro leaders in Dixie and conduct a North-wide

REV. M.L. KING  
PRESIDENT

campaign on racial discrimination "above the Mason-Dixon line."

### REVEALED PLAN

The youthful minister revealed that he had divulged plans for the organization of Northern ministers and laymen to both King and Dr. Ralph D. Abernathy, president and vice-president of the Montgomery Improvement Association.

In his third civil rights broadcast over the facilities of the Newark station, Rev. Perry reiterated his intention to lead a delegation of ministers and laymen in an appeal to the United Nations on racial violence in the South unless President Eisenhower responds to the plea of Southern leaders to intervene personally.

This step, he had announced previously, will be taken only when and if Dr. King and other Southern leaders launch a proposed mass Prayer Pilgrimage to the White House to dramatize their appeal. NIA, Rev. Perry stated, will cooperate in the Prayer Pilgrimage and "in any other action which Dr. King leads."

The Jersey City minister emphasized, however, that many people have been "lulled into believing that the North has clean hands on the question of racial injustice."

He cited the recent fatal beating of a Negro by two white men in Boston who objected to the Negro's walking down the street with a white woman.

A recent expose by the Minneapolis Tribune of "sub-human conditions" under which American Indians live in slum areas and job discrimination practiced against them; and the Trumbull Park housing dispute in Chicago.

Rev. Perry pledged that NIA will follow a course of non-violence as has been laid down in the crusade of Southern leaders.

He said a planning committee for organization of NIA will be held in New York next week.

For further details contact Rev. Milton Perry, 45 Seaver ave., Staten Island, N. Y., ELgin 1-3351 or Alfred Duckett, 504 Macon st., Brooklyn 33, N. Y., HYacinth 3-4761.



# Rev. King 'vague' on Nixon meeting

WASHINGTON (NNPA)

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the Montgomery (Ala.) bus boycott, was rather vague Friday when questioned by reporters about his plans to see Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

In Accra during the Ghana independence celebration the two men met by chance and had a brief conversation, surrounded by American reporters who were accompanying Mr. Nixon on his goodwill tour of Africa. Mr. Nixon invited the Rev. Mr. King to come to see him in Washington.

Replying to questions, the Rev. Mr. King said Friday that he plans to see Mr. Nixon but he does not know when. He said he "definitely" plans to talk with the Vice President "on the whole matter of civil rights."

HE SAID he has not set a time for the talk. "I have not even corresponded with him on that," he said.

The Rev. Mr. King said he was not sure whether he will renew the invitation to Mr. Nixon to visit the South. "I will say we agreed to discuss the main question of civil rights," the Rev. Mr. King said.

The Montgomery leader also declined to divulge the things he and Mr. Nixon talked about in Accra. "I will say we had a very fruitful discussion together," the Rev. Mr. King said. "He (Nixon) was quite open-minded in the whole discussion and I think it was mutually beneficial."



# Segregation And The Professor

*Advertiser* P. 4-A  
A University Of Alabama Professor Discusses The Moral

*Montgomery, Ala.*  
Dilemma Facing Faculty Members Who Disagree  
With University Policy

By Prof. Iredell Jenkins

In The Yale Review

*Mon. 4-8-57*  
The University of Alabama recently announced that six faculty members who resigned last year gave the Artherine Lucy incident as the principal reason for their leaving.—Ed.

THE PROBLEM of loosening the bonds of segregated education in the South is now at the center of national attention. I want to examine one facet of that problem: the moral and practical dilemma of professors who experience a conflict between their personal principles and the purposes of the universities and communities of which they are members.

To give warning of possible bias, I had better start with a few simple statements of fact and conviction. I was born and brought up and largely educated in the South, and have spent most of my life here. I studied in Europe for a year. I have lived and taught in New England for several years, and have also taught and traveled in the Middle West and on the West Coast. I am now a professor of philosophy at the University of Alabama.

I think that the present treatment of the Negro throughout the country (though most conspicuously because most openly in the South) is clearly unjust. I recognize that change can come only gradually and hesitantly, but I feel that the only sane course for the future is to make real the paper promise of equal opportunity, especially in education. More particularly, I am convinced that the universities of the South should play a constructive role in this undertaking, and should on their own initiative begin to open their academic communities to qualified Negroes who want and need the training that can be obtained only within these communities. I am by no means alone in this conviction: it is widely held among the faculties of the colleges in question, to a lesser extent among the students, and probably still less among the people at large. But there is a solid and widespread core of support for this view.

I presume that the various episodes that have occurred in connection with this issue, and most notoriously the events at the University of Alabama during last February and March, are too familiar to require even a summary. But a brief reference to general conditions

is necessary. The most vocal segments of the public, and of the various state legislatures, are vehemently opposed to integration in any way, on any terms, at any level; this is quite certainly true of the majority of the citizens of several Southern states. And it must be remembered that a state university is immediately dependent upon the active good will of its legislature; and more remotely, though quite really, upon the support of the people at large.

## LAW IS SOVEREIGN

IT HAS BEEN publicly stated that the governing officers of several Southern state universities share the common opinion: they sincerely think that integration is morally and socially wrong, and that segregation is for the real best interests of all concerned. It is common knowledge that they resisted to their legal utmost the consequences of the recent Supreme Court decisions on this matter. There is no question that they were within their right and authority in doing so.

And there is little doubt that public opinion and political realities would demand such an ostensible stand, whatever the private opinions of those in authority. On the other hand, these officers acknowledged the sovereignty of national law, submitted to it, and admitted several Negro students. I think that the sincerity of both their beliefs and their actions, their opposition in principle and their conformity in practice, should be accepted: they did not approve of integration, but they acceded to it.

Many harsh words have been uttered on the way in which this policy has been applied in various concrete cases. However, I think it is extremely impertinent, and it is altogether irrelevant to my purpose, to question the motives and the decisions of those who have had to take responsible action in these cases. I dissent from their policy on the general issue, and I regret the outcome of specific events. But I sympathize with them in the difficult position in which they are placed.

I am confident that they hold their beliefs honestly and have acted in good faith. I will even entertain the abstract possibility that their principles and policies are correct. Intellectual and moral intolerance are never virtues, and they are highly inexpedient in one who adheres to a minority opinion. So let us stipulate the good intentions of all parties, and move on to the problem

that really and immediately occupies me.

## WHAT COURSE OF ACTION?

MY CONCERN lies with the moral dilemma that now confronts all those professors who share my convictions. The official policy of several Southern universities, reflecting pressures from their states, is openly opposed to integration in principle, and apparently determined to employ all available legal means to delay and contain its realization in practice. I am by no means alone in my feeling that gradual integration is necessary on both moral and social grounds. Finding himself in this situation, what is a person to do? What is the proper, the moral, course for a professor to follow in these circumstances? In what way can he best fulfill the various obligations that he is under? I think we shall find that this seemingly simple problem is in fact enormously complex, and perhaps even insoluble: at least in the sense of affording a solution that satisfies all of the demands of moral obligation and violates none of them.

The solution that probably offers itself most spontaneously is to resign forthwith. This can be done either with quiet dignity or with a ringing public declaration in which one asserts one's own dedication to high ethical principles and denounces all who disagree as subverters of morality, religion, and the law of the land. The later course is particularly appealing.

It is fed by frustration, warmed by devotion, sustained by anger, and clothed in nobility. I can almost see our colleagues in more fortunate (in this matter) Northern and Western universities leaning forward with ears cocked to catch the first note of our protest and departure. Soon they become impatient, their feet tap, their gorges rise, their indignation mounts—and their fingers itch. As this last symptom grows intense, they will make our declarations for us: and I can assure them that we will agree with every word.

Facetiousness aside—and any situation as dramatic as this is forever hovering on the brink of the facetious—resignation may be the best solution. Those adopting it serve at least two good purposes. First, they assure the world at large that there is solid opposition on the faculties to the official policy of segregation, that there are many professors who are dedicated to the cause of progress and equality in race relations. And this will certainly help to repair that precious asset, the national reputation of these universities.

Second, those who resign serve notice on state and university authorities, and on the people at large, that a substantial body of the academic profession places freedom in all of its forms almost first among the virtues, and rejects both

the policy of enforced segregation and the practice of absentee management. This gives clear warning that these universities could be vitally weakened if their course is narrowly and blindly pursued. To the extent that the people value education, and are proud of their institutions, this awareness can be a very effective deterrent.

## THE BATTLEGROUND

BUT THERE is another side to this solution. If all, or most, of those who are of this opinion resign, then who is to defend their cause? He who runs away may very well live to fight another day—but not in the battle now in progress. The place to fight for a principle is where it is living issue, not where it is an accomplished fact, and still less where it has become a mere object of sanctimonious self-congratulation. An individual who resigns inevitably weakens both the cause and the institution to which he is committed. For it is where the issue is in doubt that one's forces should be mustered, and he who withdraws deprives his colleagues of support they badly need. Resignation is certainly one legitimate moral decision, furthering some real values, and it will rightfully be adopted by some professors. But these conditions give pause to many who contemplate it.

There is another solution to the dilemma that is equally obvious but radically different: this is to ignore the problem and cultivate one's garden. Those making this decision take the attitude that there is nothing effective they can do about the immediate situation, that its nearness exaggerates its seriousness, that it will anyway improve rather quickly in the natural course of events, and that they will merely stir up trouble by intruding where they lack either the power to stand against public opinion or the influence to alter it. These professors hold, with much reason, that their first commitment is to the discovery and the teaching of truth, and that their involvement in this issue will only distract them from these more important purposes. They are unhappy about the present state of affairs, they disapprove of the policy being followed, and they are anxious to see it changed. But they are convinced that their best and wisest course is to go about their business as scholars and teachers with all of the concentration they can command.

Both resigning and cultivating one's garden are quite straight-forward, and once the decision to do one or the other is taken it can be readily adhered to. But it requires an extraordinary degree of intellectual certitude and moral assurance to publicly wash one's hands of a great university and assert that its case is hopeless, while it requires an arrogance that is either divine or demonic to adopt this attitude toward a



whole huge section of the country. On the other hand, to prepare a future that one may never see demands a patience and faith that many do not possess.

For these reasons, numerous professors are now looking — as they have looked in analogous situations at other times and places — for some middle course between resignation and acquiescence, which are both tantamount to withdrawal, at least from the immediate conflict of views. What such men desperately want is to participate in the formation of present policy and in the determination of impending events.

It is impossible to plot such a course in detail, and difficult to define even the direction it should take. Only the rough outline is clear: to state one's ideas in public, to mix them in the melting-pot of discussion, and so to have them make their impact on whatever decisions are taken. The call to make such a contribution bears upon many professors not only as an abstract right but even more sharply as a concrete duty. An extremely important issue, affecting far larger interests than merely those of one's university, is being fought out; extreme courses are being frenetically urged. . . . In any such case it appears to be the obvious responsibility of the academic community to make its position clear and to state its arguments as compellingly as possible.

A university is supposed to be a place where passions are purged of prejudice, and emerge as thoughtful emotions and intentions. One of its most significant functions is to educate public opinion, to draw it toward what honest inquiry indicates as the best policy. Many professors therefore feel a deep conviction that they must make their views known; and they feel it the more intensely when their views are being widely misrepresented by irresponsible parties who give the false impression of speaking for them and for the university as a whole. The only way professors can protect themselves against this abuse, and fulfill their obligation as scholars and citizens, is to raise their voices.

#### THE CONSEQUENCES

THEIR RIGHT to do this is not questioned by anyone. But the possible consequences of the exercise of this right are portentous. I think we can ignore the purely personal consequences. Most professors who feel strongly on any such issue as this are perfectly willing to run the risk of official disfavor or dismissal. And these risks are in fact quite small. The university itself, and behind it all of the panoply of academic and professional organizations, would very certainly defend any professor who faced persecution for stating his views.

Even if the worse came to the worst, and he were forced out, martyrs do not usually want for jobs. There is, indeed, another and far uglier aspect of this matter: that is the possibility of personal abuse and outrage from those self-declared protectors of public morality, the White Citizens Councils. This is a real risk. But it is apt to be de-

moralizing rather than dangerous, and to be silenced by this threat is to acquiesce in the abdication of reason and moderation to ignorance and fanaticism; so this again will not seriously deter many professors from declaring and supporting their convictions.

It is the larger consequences of a course of active intervention that are frightening. Professors are soon made to realize that when they raise their voices it is the university that is heard. So whatever they say must be measured in terms of its impact upon their universities, not merely upon themselves. This impact comes eventually from public opinion, and more directly from the state legislatures that represent it more or less accurately. And the people will make their weight felt against a university that ignores their demands and espouses ideas and policies to which they are vehemently opposed.

It is from these simple facts that there emerges the complicated web of the professor's dilemma. He wants to assert that he thinks is right, persuade the people to his views, and so advance the cause of what he regards as justice and progress. But he finds that in doing so he runs the risk of alienating the people, weakening the effectiveness of his university, and damaging the cause he seeks to serve. In the pursuit of his clear goal he finds himself launched upon a course that often appears cowardly to his distant colleagues, that seems devious even to himself, and that demands constant compromise with his purpose. So does the practice of his principles threaten to undermine and perhaps betray them.

A large number of professors will certainly engage themselves in this course, pursuing it in various ways and with varying intensities. If successful, it promises the fullest measure of value. It is at once a policy of protest against evil, of the cultivation of virtue, and of active struggle for good. But those who choose this course confront grave difficulties. In committing themselves to change the direction of events, they put themselves partly at the mercy of events. They must be prepared to make concessions that they deem unworthy, to sacrifice abstract principles for concrete values, and to temper morality with prudence.

Even with all this they may find that they do more harm than good: by exposing their intention to lead university policy in one direction they take the calculated risk of arousing community feeling to such an extent that this policy will actually be forced in the opposite direction. It is this realization that weighs most heavily upon responsible men and makes them hesitate before this decision.

#### THE UNIVERSITY MUST WAIT

THE INFLUENCE of a university rests on the authority of reason, and this makes small appeal to violent emotions and militant prejudices. A university can effect little in the larger community in such circumstances, while it can suffer greatly. What it can and should

do is to preserve the academic atmosphere of its own community: it can protect its faculty against any threat to the right of free and open discussion, even if some professors indiscreetly abuse this right; and particularly it can cultivate the virtues of intellectual integrity and tolerance that are at once its privilege and its responsibility.

Universities are magnificently equipped to discover the truth and make it available to minds that have been prepared to appreciate it. But they are extremely ill equipped to mobilize and direct popular sentiment. The subtlety and caution, the detachment and balance, that are necessary to the first task disarm them for the second. So when public feeling is aroused there is little a university can do save wait for the storm to subside, when it can again assert its position and influence.

#### 'Ladies And Gentlemen, The President Of The U.S.'

SOME of the Southern Negro leadership has renewed its pungent, emotional demand that President Eisenhower come to the South and speak out against violence. Else, say the Negro passive resistance leaders, there will be a march on the White House.

This Negro leadership would have the President make this appearance in some "troubled" city in the South. The President won't do this, of course, but had he done so, Montgomery might well have been chosen for his appearance. And we can imagine him being introduced to the expectant Montgomery throng by the Mayor of Montgomery. The Mayor might say with his soft earnestness:

"Welcome, President Eisenhower. Montgomery is a good place in which to speak of violence. Montgomery is a city you may well choose to hold up as a model for other American cities where there is continuing violence of all kinds, and particularly labor violence, and local law enforcement does nothing because of political cowardice.

"Here in Montgomery, as you see before you in this great throng of white and colored citizens, the relationship is peaceful, due to the good sense of both our colored and white citizens. It is not like the Trumbull Park section of Chicago where scores of policemen must be kept on duty day and night to prevent bloody rioting.

"It is true, Mr. President, that a small

band of violent men exploded bombs in Montgomery. It wasn't a fraction of the violence that routinely attends industrial strikes throughout America. Nevertheless, 95% of Montgomery's white population was grieved by this violence.

"Therefore, state, city and county governments moved with swiftness against violence. It is for the courts to decide whether those arrested are innocent or guilty. But the point is that Montgomery's government arrested and brought to book a group of white men. The case is in the courts. The buses are guarded by our police department.

"Is there anything more that a city and a government could do to throttle violence? Mr. President, you have in Montgomery a model of resistance to violence that we trust in your address you will hold up to other American cities, particularly ones like Kansas City where the police chief had to get leave from certain Negro leaders recently before taking action against a regiment of gangsters."



# Birmingham Negroes Have Won Three Discrimination Issues In 15 Years

BY JIM STRICKLAND

Birmingham Negroes have filed U. S. District Court complaints against alleged discrimination and segregation in eight different fields over the past 15 years.

In three fields they got what they were seeking—voiding of Birmingham's segregated zoning laws and elimination of discrimination in Jefferson County teacher's pay and employment standards on the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio and Central of Georgia Railroads.

In one case they lost the immediate objective but gained a legal principal—Autherine Lucy didn't get to stay at the University of Alabama, but the school was ordered not to keep her out merely because of race or color.

In three cases—voter registration, waiting room segregation and public housing—they were turned down.

And one subject—bus segregation—is yet to be decided.

## SCHOOL TEACHERS PAY:

William J. Bolden filed suit against the School Board of Jefferson County and Supt. John E. Bryan on March 27, 1942, asking for an injunction to restrain the board from making any distinction on grounds of race or color in fixing salaries paid white and Negro teachers in county public schools.

By consent of both parties a decree was entered April 27, 1945 which called "unconstitutional and unlawful" any differential based on race or color.

Ruby Jackson Gainer, Negro teacher and president of a CIO teachers' union, asked the court in 1947 to hold the board in contempt of court because they hadn't equalized salaries. The matter was referred to a special master, Atty. Reid Barnes, who filed a 208-page report in 1953.

The report said the case for contempt had been made because of "arbitrary discrimination," but no fines were levied by the court.

## ZONING LAWS:

U. S. District Judge Clarence

Mullins declared three Birmingham zoning ordinances — each setting up separate white and Negro residential housing zones — unconstitutional in a Dec. 16, 1949 ruling.

The city appealed but the ruling was upheld by the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in December, 1950.

The complaint had been filed by Mary Monk Means and 14 other Birmingham Negroes in September, 1949.

Judge Mullins' order restrained the city from "establishing or maintaining restrictions as to residential occupancy based on race or color."

In a 1947 case filed by Samuel and Essie Mae Mathews against the city, Judge Mullins had issued an injunction which applied only to the Mathews, and to the North Smithfield lot on which they had built a house.

## RAILROAD EMPLOYEES:

At least two rulings have been given on this subject. One was May 2, 1950 in the case of Matt Mitchell and 28 other Negro firemen against the GM&O and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

The other decision, on Oct. 29, 1954, was in the case of Odell Jones and 59 other Negro switchmen and brakemen against the Central of Georgia and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Both decisions were appealed and both were upheld by the Court of Appeals.

The decisions forbade discriminatory practices against the Negro employees and ordered that the union and road maintain a "non-discriminatory system of job assignments and training therefore."

## HIGHER EDUCATION:

The Autherine Lucy case against the University of Alabama ended with the Negro student on the outside, but because of defamatory charges she made against school officials and not because of her race.

A court prohibited University officials from denying admittance to Autherine Lucy because of her race or color.

She was permanently expelled by the University board of trustees Feb. 29, 1956 after she charged that officials had con-

pired with the mob that drove her from the campus after three days of classes.

## VOTER REGISTRATION:

W. L. Patterson filed his complaint against county registrars on Aug. 20, 1942. He claimed \$500 damages for the denial of his right to be registered as a voter and asked a permanent injunction to prevent further denial.

Patterson had applied for registration on June 27, 1942, the complaint said, and had filled out the regular form, read passages from the Constitution, answered questions asked him and presented a tax receipt on property he owned.

After a trial May 29, 1945 before Judge Mullins, a jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

## WAITING ROOM SEGREGATION:

This case, dismissed March 4, was filed by Carl L. and Alexinia Baldwin, a Negro couple arrested in December as they sat in a "white and interstate" waiting room at Terminal Station.

The city charges against the couple were dropped, however, on Feb. 25.

Judge Seybourn H. Lynne ruled in March that the case had assumed a hypothetical character since there was no real controversy in the issue.

"The long and the short of the matter is that a mistake apparently was made in arresting these plaintiffs," his opinion said. "No good purpose would be served by prolonging this baseless litigation."

Judge Lynne's decision has been appealed by the Baldwins to the Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

## PUBLIC HOUSING:

A complaint brought by 18 Southside Negro against the Housing Authority of the Birmingham District was dismissed by Judge Lynne Nov. 30, 1956.

Their complaint asked that the housing authority be restrained from following "a policy of racial segregation" in its six low-rent projects.

The action was dismissed because the plaintiffs fell into "two well-defined classes" — tenants

and home owners—and the relief grant to the tenants would not be applicable to the owners.

## BUS SEGREGATION:

This suit, filed Jan. 14 by 21 Negroes arrested by the city for violating city segregation laws, is still pending in Federal Court. The Negroes were convicted of the city charge and fined \$50 each March 21.

Birmingham Transit Co. and the commissioners of the City of Birmingham are defending in this case, and have filed answers to the complaint.

The case will be set for a pre-trial hearing and then for trial within the next few months.

## Hooray For Violent Overthrow of The Government

Today, you know, is Independence Day.

We reverently celebrate the fact that our ancestors were subversives who conspired and successfully plotted the violent overthrow of the government of George III.

At another season we, Southerners, celebrate another attempt to violently overthrow the government, but that attempt was unsuccessful.

Taking both these instances of violent overthrow together, we calculate that we Americans have more figures for their dedication to violent overthrow—Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Adams, Lee, Jackson, Forrest, Davis—than for any other single cause.

Anyhow, today we all join together to render what is anything but the last hurrah for that long gone July 4 on which our ancestors made the Declaration of Independence and overturned the government in favor of a radical experiment. The author of the Declaration was Thomas Jefferson. He was perhaps the most versatile man this country has produced, and in any event, a statesman whose renown is greater today than ever.

We never met anyone who questioned

the greatness of Jefferson, particularly in this part of the country. But it was not idle the other day when Columnist John Steinbeck reasoned that, considering some of Jefferson's views, he probably could not today enter this country as an immigrant under our restrictive laws.

In any event, Jefferson, it is worth while to consider in the name of tolerance for dissent, would not today be popular with all groups in a city like Montgomery because of some of his views. These views undoubtedly would, if exploited by an opponent, defeat him in a campaign for a seat in the legislature or president of a civic club, or the country club.

Jefferson would alienate many of a certain type of the rich with this: "There is . . . an artificial aristocracy, founded on wealth and birth, without either virtue or talents."

Federal and state bureaucrats would be leery of Jefferson for saying that, "We may well doubt whether our organization is not too complicated, too expensive, whether offices and officers have not been multiplied unnecessarily."

Montgomery Presbyterians are numerous and influential and they could not be expected to adore Jefferson for scornfully speaking of the "demoralizing dogmas" of John Calvin, which he listed as: "[1] That there are three gods; [2] that good works, or the love our neighbor, are nothing; [3] that faith is everything, and the more incomprehensible the proposition, the more merit in its faith; [4] that reason in religion is of unlawful use; [5] that God . . . elected certain individuals to be saved, and certain ones to be damned; and that no crimes of the former can damn them; no virtues of the latter save."

All Montgomery Christians would take exception to Jefferson's rejection of the divinity of Christ, even though he cherished Him as his prophet: "To the corruptions of Christianity, I am indeed opposed; but not to the genuine precepts of Jesus himself. I am a Christian



in the only sense in which He wished any one to be; sincerely attached to His doctrines, in preference to all others; ascribing to Himself every human [T. J.'s italics] excellence; and believing he never claimed any other."

The loan sharks would certainly subsidize Jefferson's opponent because he held, "No person is allowed, in any other case, to take more than 5% per annum simple interest for the loan of moneys."

If Jefferson said of the press of today what he said of that in his day, no doubt *The Advertiser* would have some response: "I deplore . . . the putrid state into which our newspapers have passed, and the malignity, the vulgarity, and mendacious spirit of those who write for them."

Jefferson would also lose the Negro vote in Montgomery because he believed in nullification, as in the case of the Supreme Court's school ruling. He wrote in the famous Kentucky Resolutions: ". . . Whenever the general government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthorized, void, and of no force."

Thumbing through the basic writings of this great man, the Sage of Monticello, his opponent could readily take these examples and a hundred more and make enough people sore to defeat him. He would never get to the legislature unless appointed to fill a vacancy.

### 'Is It Safe to Live'?

*Newsweek* p. 34  
The best part of five months had passed since that unseasonably warm January night in Montgomery, Ala., when four Negro churches and the homes of two Negro clergymen were dynamited in answer to desegregation of the city's buses (NEWSWEEK, Jan. 21). At the time, a wave of repugnance swept all Montgomery. Gov. James E. Folsom offered a \$2,000 reward for information leading to the "hoodlums'" arrest. Twenty-five white clergymen called for an act of repentance by the citizenry. The Montgomery Advertiser wrote: "The issue now is whether it is safe to live in Montgomery, Ala."

In the five months, the mood had changed. There was no mistaking the temper of the crowd that packed the

steamy courtroom last week. Two young white men were on trial charged with one of the blastings. The crowd wanted acquittal.

**Transcendent Issues:** As the trial neared its end, the tension in the courtroom, the fervid oratory of prosecution and defense, made it plain that a far larger issue was involved than the immediate fate of the two defendants, 19-year-old Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr. and Raymond C. Britt Jr., 27.

Cried fiery, middle-aged defense lawyer John Blue Hill: "[The verdict] will determine our way of life . . . Every white man, every white woman, every white child in the South is looking to you to preserve our sacred traditions . . . [The verdict] must go down in history as saying to the Negroes that you shall not pass."

Chief prosecutor William F. Thetford solemnly warned that a not-guilty verdict would "insure the passage of civil-rights legislation . . . The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wants an acquittal because it will put justice on their side. The state has proved these men guilty."

The state's case included signed statements by both defendants admitting that they had taken part in the Hutchinson Street bombing.

After 95 minutes' deliberation, the all-white jury filed back and its foreman handed the verdict to Circuit Judge Eugene Carter. As the judge read the words: "We, the jury, find the defendants not guilty," a tumult of jubilant shouts and rebel yells broke loose in the courtroom.

## IN NEXT LEGISLATURE

# Folsom May Seek Stronger Segregation Laws

By REX THOMAS  
Associated Press Staff Writer

There is increasing speculation James E. Folsom will recommend strong new racial segregation laws when the Alabama Legislature meets in May.

If he does, it will reflect a significant change of pace for the governor whose reluctance to approve segregation bills in the past has brought him widespread criticism and, contributed, perhaps, to a major political defeat.

Of the segregation measures written into law in the past two years, Folsom has seen fit to sign only one—an enabling act supplementing the recently adopted "Freedom of Choice" school

amendment. He approved that bill—designed to give parents the right to say whether their children attend segregated or integrated classes—because, he said, it was based on permissive rather than compulsory authority.

But the governor previously had refused to sign the school place-holding bill which gives local school boards almost unlimited authority to say where individual pupils attend school as a means of keeping Negroes out of white classrooms.

That measure became law without the governor's approval when he let it lie on his desk until the time limit expired without taking any action.

Incidentally, a similar law in

## JURIST BLASTS RACIAL RULINGS

*Times-Breeze*  
Government

tempt' Rapped  
Wed. 1-4-57

ANNISTON, Ala., Jan. 8 (AP) — Circuit Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton Tuesday attacked what he termed the concept of "government by contempt" in federal handling of segregation cases.

Wallace, speaking before the Anniston Rotary Club, said "one of the many regretful and unpleasant results of all this unseemingly effort to integrate the races" is the enforcement by "government by contempt."

The Alabama jurist said "government by contempt" comes when "a judge declares a rule of conduct, determines when and by whom it is breached, and fixed the punishment."

Wallace, a member of the platform committee at the Democratic national convention at Chicago last year, has been sharply critical of federal procedures in racial matters. When federal investigation of jury selection in Alabama was proposed, Wallace said he would jail any FBI agent sent to interfere with jury procedures in his circuit.

Today he said "when the supreme court declared segregation unconstitutional and referred the

matter to the district courts to enforce through their power to punish for contempt, there was a total and alarming departure from all the basic principles of criminal prosecutions."

These principles he listed as "no ex post facto law, no trial except upon proper presentment and by a jury drawn from the district where the crime was committed and which had been previously ascertained by law."

"This departure smacks of dictatorship," Wallace asserted. "It has no parallel except the Communist belief and practice of submerging the individual."

safeguard the remaining racial barriers.

One administration leader said "I've heard him make the statement several times that apparently a great majority of the people are for segregation, period." He predicted Folsom will include a segregation recommendation in his message to the Legislature when it convenes May 2-A  
**PROPOSAL EXPECTED**

Another pro-Folsom legislator agreed that he, too, looks for some recommendation of that nature.

One indication of Folsom's intentions perhaps was his appointment of former Rep. E. C. (Bud) Boswell as his legal adviser.

Boswell is recognized by many as an authority on constitutional law and is an ardent segregationist. He authored the famed "Boswell Amendment" which was written into the state constitution as a means of preventing mass Negro voter registration but later declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The veteran Geneva County political figure undoubtedly would suggest a strong segregation stand if the governor asked him.

Virginia was held unconstitutional this week by a federal judge who ruled that the legislature in writing the law "adopted procedures to defeat" the Supreme Court's school integration decree.

Half a dozen other segregation bills also became law without Folsom's signature. They were local in nature, requiring the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to pay an organizational fee in Wilcox County and authorizing school boards in some other counties to fire teachers who advocate integration.

Since then, Folsom has been defeated in a race for Democratic national committeeman, a campaign in which his stand on segregation was the chief issue.

Young state Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr., of Sylacauga, a White Citizens Council leader, won the party office by beating Folsom and a second opponent, Roy D. McCord, without a runoff.

### 'SOFT' LABEL

Critics accused the governor of being "soft" toward segregation. He insisted he has always opposed integration and promised that no Negroes would be enrolled in white public schools during his administration.

With another legislative session approaching, friends of the governor say he may take a different approach, probably urging the Legislature to enact new laws to



# Seek Funds To Rebuild Bombed Alabama Churches

*Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 3-16-57*

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Negro ministers of Montgomery, anxious to rebuild the churches and homes that were damaged from the bombings of last Jan. 10, are organizing a national campaign to raise money.

Under the sponsorship of civic-minded clergymen, the group known as the Committee to Study and Plan Aid to the Bombed Churches and Homes has set its goal at \$100,000.

Two of the churches that were completely wrecked were without benefit of insurance coverage for rebuilding. The city's fire marshal condemned these buildings which prohibits public meetings of use of any kind. One of the congregations has had to worship in the outdoors in spite of rain and cold. The other congregation has temporary quarters in a private school building.

## PASTOR MOVES

Destruction has been so extensive in one of the church parsonages that the pastor and family have had to move in with one of the members. Though it is insured, the insurance company has not completed an adjustment for repairs to start on the building.

"Even with insurance on some of the buildings complete coverage cannot be claimed. This means additional funds must be supplied before work can begin," said the Rev. Harold A. L. Clement, secretary director of the campaign.

"This is a factor that makes the appeal necessary at this time. The appeal is made to Americans of good will who have faith in the struggle of democracy. Donors are urged to make their contributions today," he said.

The committee urges all churches to stress the appeal, and raise contributions on the 3rd Sunday of this month which will be designated as National Appeal day.

group known as the Committee to Study and Plan Aid to the Bombed Churches and Homes has set its goal at \$100,000.

"That day is the birthday anniversary of Benjamin Sterling Turner a member of the 42nd U.S. Congress from Alabama," Clement said. Turner was born near Weldon in Halifax County, N. C., March 17, 1825. He was brought to Alabama in 1830 and received a meager education. In spite of his obscure background, he became a prosperous merchant and a respected citizen in Dallas county.

Endowed with qualities of leadership, he was elected as Dallas county tax collector in 1867 and a councilman of Selma in 1869. He served in Congress on the Republican ticket from 1871-1873.

The committee, under the leadership of the Reverends J. W. Bonner, chairman, First CME church; H. H. Johnson, Hutchinson Street Baptist church; J. W. Hayes, Presiding Elder in the AME Zion church; H. H. Hubbard, Bethel Baptist church; S. S. Seay, AME Zion church, and Rev. Clement.

## \$100,000 Needed In Alabama

# Drive To Rebuild Bombed Churches

*Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 3-16-57 P.1*

Special To Journal and Guide

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# Montgomery Ministers Seek Financial Boost

*Call Fr. 3-15-57 P.1*

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"This is a factor that makes the Appeal necessary at this time. The Appeal is made to Americans of good will who have faith in the struggle of democracy. Donors are urged to make their contributions today," the minister continued.

The committee urges all churches to stress the appeal, and raise contributions on the third Sunday of this month which will be designated as National Appeal Day.

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Checks should be made payable to and sent to the office of the Montgomery Improvement Association, 530 South Union St., Montgomery 8, Ala., and earmarked Reconstruction Fund.



# Bombed Churches Seeking \$100,000

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## Bombed Out

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## Montgomery Passes No-Mix Sports Law

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP)—More segregation laws, this time prohibiting interracial athletic participation, came off the pens of the City Commission last week as politicians here moved to keep sports white.

The latest addition to a series of recent bias bills forbids any athletic contest where Negroes are participating players.

One official immediately declared that the new anti-mix order would ban a scheduled exhibition baseball game here on April 9-10 between the Kansas City Athletics and the Birmingham Barons.

The Kansas City club has several Negro players.

The new bias law states, "It shall be unlawful for white and colored patrons to play together in any game of cards, dice, dominoes, checkers, pool, billiards, softball, basketball, baseball, track, football, golf and at swim-

ming pools, beaches, lakes or ponds . . . and at games or athletic contests either indoors or outdoors."

## 'U. S. Can't Jail Us All,' Rep. McKay Declares

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH

If the Alabama Legislature's "interposition" resolution had been used as policy, the Autherine Lucy entrance into the University and the integration of Montgomery buses could have been stopped, said State Rep. C. W. McKay Jr. yesterday.

Speaking on a television program, Mr. McKay said the people of Alabama would have backed up the use of the resolution and that "the federal government can't put all the people of Alabama in federal pens."

McKay introduced the resolution in 1955. In effect, it would "interpose" the sovereign power of Alabama between the federal government and the enforcement of integration ruling.

He said his resolution had done some good in Alabama, however, "by slowing down the movement of the NAACP toward integration."

Speaking on WABT's Alabama

McKay said he has "made no decision" toward running for Governor in 1958, although "I



'YOU CAN'T JAIL THEM ALL!' — Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr.

have a number of friends who have flattered me by urging me to run for several offices."

The legislator, a member of the Citizen's Council in his home county of Talladega, said the Citizen's Councils would not put up a specific candidate for governor in 1958.

But, he said, "I think every candidate will be a staunch segregationist by the time he qualifies."

Questioning McKay on the program were Fred Taylor, Birmingham News; George Whittington, Montgomery Advertiser, and Steele McGrew, Limestone Democrat. Charlie Davis, WABT, was moderator.

## Aid For Bombed Churches Asked Of Congressmen

WASHINGTON, D. C., — Members of the House of Representatives are being asked to make contributions to help rebuild Negro churches bombed in recent racial strife in Montgomery, Ala.

Representative Adam Clayton

Powell, Jr., disclosed Wednesday he is soliciting all House members for contributions to a special fund drive currently underway.

A New York Democrat, and one of three Negro members of the House, Powell is telling all members their contributions will be treated with secrecy. Those who might be embarrassed at home by gifts may send cash in a "plain white envelope" either to him or the officers of the fund drive in Montgomery, Powell says.

## \$100,000 NEEDED

The drive is for \$100,000 to repair four Negro churches and two Negro parsonages damaged in controversy over a boycott by Negroes of the city's segregated bus system.

Representative George M. Grant (D-Ala.), whose congressional district includes Montgomery, confirmed he has received the plea. He said he believes the people of Montgomery, white and Negro disapproved of violence and he thinks funds to repair the churches can be raised locally.

## Hare Calls Segregation Local Issue

SELMA, April 8 (AP)—Circuit Judge James A. Hare told a grand jury today "regardless of any present or future federal edict or ruling, matters of racial mixing are local problems and will be resolved at local levels."

About 75 Negroes were in the courtroom for the three-day Circuit Court session when Hare charged the Dallas grand jury

Hare said in his charge he would "advise our colored friends who follow the false hope of integration to go where their hopes lead them."

He added that "with whatever group or at whatever place" integration is realized. It will not be with members of the true Anglo-Saxon race."

Hare said "since Black Monday in 1954" more segregation laws have been passed than in the previous 150 years. He referred to the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in May, 1954, which outlawed segregation in public schools.



# State Agency Asking \$633,000 For Negro Parks Development

Advertisement  
Thurs. 2-14-57 P1  
Montgomery, Ala.  
By BOB INGRAM

The construction of two state parks for Negroes at a cost of more than \$633,000 was included in budgetary requests filed yesterday by the Department of Conservation.

Conservation Director W. H. (Bill) Drinkard, appearing before the governor's budget commission, asked for a total increase for his department of approximately \$1,200,000, including a \$300,000 increase for the Forestry Division and a \$900,000 increase for the Parks Division.

Practically all of the increase sought for the Parks Division was specified for use in construction of new parks and additions to existing parks. Included in this outline was plans for the Negro parks.

One of the Negro parks costing an estimated \$379,000 would be located in Central Alabama, the other located in South Alabama would cost \$179,000. Also sought was an additional \$75,000 to improve the existing Negro facilities at Joe Wheeler State Park on the Tennessee River.

The increase sought in the Forestry Division—from \$250,000 this year to \$550,000 in 1957-58 — was largely included in additional funds for equipment purchases. The division was appropriated \$95,000 for equipment purchases this year, they are seeking \$338,000 in 1957-58.

While asking for no state funds for three other divisions—administrative, fish and game and seafood—Drinkard gave his recommendation to a sizable increase in state hunting licenses. He suggested the annual license be hiked from \$3 to \$5. The director insisted, however, that legislation to bring about this increase would not be introduced unless sportsman groups in the state lend their support to the plan.

Drinkard also suggested the forest severance tax might also be hiked in an effort to bring more money into the department for use in forest fire prevention.

Earlier yesterday the budget commission heard several other departments file budget requests,

and keeping with the well-established trend, all asked for substantial increases in appropriations, with but one exception.

The Alabama Public Service Commission asked that its annual appropriation be increased from \$208,000 to \$249,000 next year and \$272,000 the following fiscal year.

Associate Commissioner Jimmy Hitchcock said the additional funds would be used to employ five more public utility inspectors and provide state cars for their use.

The agency asking for a slim decrease in appropriations was the Department of Aeronautics. Col. Asa Rountree Jr., department head, requested his appropriation be cut to \$50,409 next year, a reduction of only \$439 from his present revenue.

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Board asked that its budget be hiked from \$286,000 this year to \$439,000 in 1957-58. This increase would be used to employ 25 new enforcement officers.

ALABAMA

## Tell It To Old Grandma

Advertisement  
Montgomery, Ala.  
Your name and address must be given on letter \* Pay upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion \* We reserve the right to shorten letters \* No poetry, please \* Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.  
Lues. 2-19-57

### The Negro's False Prophets

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—For the past 40 years I have been a reader of *The Advertiser* and have enjoyed it very much. I have always admired the fine standards of journalism and the code of ethical reporting which you have consistently employed over the years.

Often times throughout this period I have agreed with your editorial viewpoint, and at other times I have passionately disagreed, but I have never lost sight of your sense of fair play and your willingness to let others express themselves through the medium of your columns.

I ask for the liberty to express some observations on the question that seems to be of most vital importance at this time — the so-called civil rights and integration issue.

To cloak this issue with the caption of "civil rights" is a misnomer. I was born, reared and educated in Alabama, and have lived and worked here the greater part of a lifetime, and I have never known of the violation, or the attempt to violate, the civil rights of any citizen, be he white or black, in my section of the state, and I do not believe that such a violation has occurred; and until such time as this charge can be established beyond a reasonable doubt, I think it behooves our Northern brethren to cease to flaunt these groundless charges in the face of an intelligent people.

We wish to pay compliment to those brave men, Patterson, Gallion and Wallace, who bearded the lion in his den at Washington, D. C., and told the congressional committee in no uncertain terms what the situation really is, and what lies in the offing if the present trend is continued and pursued.

The true Southern white man does not wish to engender the hatred or the ill will of any man, and he has a good feeling, a respect and an admiration for the honest, law-abiding colored man who respects himself. The Southern white man is willing to share his tax dollar, his land and his bread with the colored man and his family.

He is desirous that they have equal economic opportunities, and has never failed to lend a helping hand in that direction. He has contributed to their schools, their churches and their material well-being, and the relations between the races in this area have in the past been pleasant and profitable

to both and many strong and lasting friendships have sprung up, and have endured.

But this great improvement in human relations occurred and flourished under our Southern system of segregation, the equal but separate facilities which today is so offensive to the ears of the professional South haters and the "holier-than-thous."

It is a great pity that masses of our good colored citizens have been led so far astray and afield by such as Dr. Martin Luther King, and others of his ilk and breed. They have destroyed in six short months all the gains and advantages that the Negroes have won over the last 90 years. If the Negroes in Montgomery and vicinity have the intelligence which I honestly believe they possess, and the desire to better their condition and promote the general welfare of their community, then they will forthwith disassociate themselves from these imported pretenders. They will disavow their self-appointed leaders whose only real concern is to wear fine clothes, drive large limousines, fly by the finest air lines, and exploit themselves in the public eye, while the working Negro in Montgomery walks the soles off his shoes to support them.

I would dismiss this particular phase of the discussion by citing one local case in point. There lives in our small south Alabama town a Negro workman, who has labored at the builders trade for over 50 years and has made a success of his work. He has lived quietly and peaceably among his fellow workers, honestly and fairly at his trade, lived a decent and honorable life, raised a good family of law-abiding citizens, and owns his own home and other property in the surrounding area. I submit, in all candor and sincerity, that this one colored man, by the exemplary life which he has lived, has contributed more to the general uplift and betterment of the colored race than a thousand Rev. Kings or Fred Grays, and his name will be remembered and honored by members of both races for generations after these rabble rousers and maladjusted niggers have rotted and disintegrated in forgotten dust.

We of the South today ask no more than to be left to our own way of life, to be free to associate or to disassociate with whom we choose, to be free from the biased, prejudiced interpretations of law by the amateur, self-styled psychologists who occupy the bench which in days past was occupied by jurists worthy of the name of Supreme Court justices.

Troy, Ala.

H. S. F.

### Poison In The Churches

I am not a Methodist but I want to thank *The Advertiser* and Dr. Stanley Frazer for the letter appearing Feb. 12. Dr. Frazer is one of the ablest and most respected ministers in the South, and his protest against using the church for integration propaganda will be applauded by all Christians who know the facts and see the dangers toward which we are heading.

This poison is making its way into the literature of most of the churches. As a Presbyterian I resent the fact that there seems to be a continuing plan to load our church papers with something that is distasteful to our people.

I have written two church editors along this line. They answer they have the right to express their own convictions and will continue to do so. What rights have the church members in these matters? Are we to sit silently by and make our contributions and then take what is offered us whether it violates our Christian conscience or not?

Dr. Frazer made another important point. In his article he said that we must find some way to counteract the damage that is being done to the spirit of understanding that has existed between the races. There are many good, sensible Negroes. They know the dangers that are ahead if the ambitious leaders sway their people and lead them into doing and saying things that will result in bitter feelings.

I know many Negroes who regret the whole bus boycott. They know they haven't gained anything. They ride the same buses and they will continue to go to different schools. But something has been lost, and that is the good will that we have known so long.

The time will come when Negroes and white people will need jobs to keep living. If this business keeps up—holding meetings to stir up our Negro friends—we will come to the place where business men will hesitate to employ Negro help. It is late but not too late. Help build friendship and good will. Don't try to push your way. Simple courtesy and good manners always pay off.

Montgomery.

JULIAN C. PATES.



## Dr. Buchanan Speaks To YMBC—

# Race Rows Blamed On Minorities

*Post-Herald*  
Birmingham's Man of the Year

yesterday called for an end to racial incidents set off by "small minorities" on both sides of the issue.

Dr. John Buchanan, Southside Baptist Church pastor, told the Young Men's Business Club he believed "the good Lord" set up customs and practices of segregation.

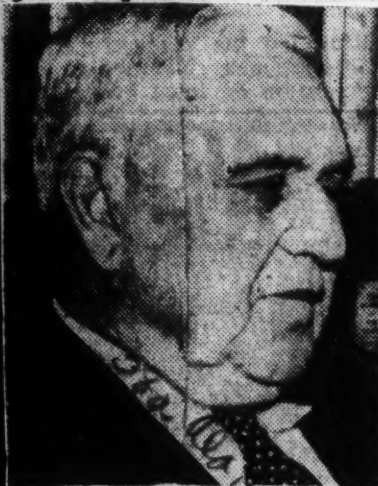
"Let's purge our minds of prejudice and hatred and bitterness toward the Negro people," he said. "Give them every opportunity to progress within their own race."

"Champion the Negroes' cause," he said, "within the customs and within the principles which God himself has ordained."

"Enlightened self-interest demands that we frown on these two extremes which give a false picture of the city in which we live," he said.

"The NAACP on one side, and the White Citizens Council and Ku Klux on the other side—small segments they are—but they are branding our city in a false light."

"We've lived for a half-century together as neighbors," Dr. Buchanan told the YMBC. "Why can't we continue to be good neighbors?"



'END INCIDENTS' —

Dr. John Buchanan.

"Let's stop these agitators in both groups."

The minister, named 1956 Man of the Year at a YMBC banquet in February, reviewed Birmingham's progress in the 20 years he has been a resident here.

Southern Research Institute, the Chamber of Commerce Committee of 100 and other organiza-

tions have had a role in the "tremendous progress," he said.

Assessed property values have increased from \$160,000,000 to \$400,000,000 since 1937, population from 270,000 to 360,000, area from 50.26 square miles to 66.99.

General business conditions, the health picture and civic interest all are good and getting better, he said.

## Waiting room JC

# gets two arrested

*Post-Herald*  
MOBILE, Ala. — The battle

against railroad segregation in the South has led to the jailing of two Florida men in Flemington, Ala., on charges of assaulting the town's chief of police, who had forced two colored women from the section of the waiting room there designated for "white" passengers.

Held in \$2,000 bail each on the charge of assaulting Police Chief C. C. (Red) Hemby were Joe Allen, 29, and George R. White, 25, both of Pensacola, Fla. Both were placed in Escambia County Jail.

Allen and White went to the assistance of Mesdames Louise Dunlap, 26, and Ernestine Scott, 28, of Elgin Air Force Base, when the officer demanded that they move into a segregated part of the waiting room, a junction point on the I and N Railroad where passengers from Florida transfer to the Seaboard Airlines trains.

J. L. LEFLORE, a former Alabama State and Mobile NAACP official now connected with local civic groups in view of the injunction against the NAACP, is investigating the incident because segregation in interstate commerce has been officially banned by the ICC, supported by Federal courts.

Allen was released from jail last week, through efforts of the Non-Partisan Voters League; and White's freedom on bond is imminent, according to Mr. LeFlore.

The four principals in the melee were en route from Pensacola to Chicago to attend a Moslem convention in the Illinois city.

## Cops Told To Halt Bombings

*Post-Herald*  
MOBILE, Ala. — Mobile's City

Commissioner and the city's police chief, Dudley E. McFayden, want the recent wave of cross-burning, bombings and other types of racial strife and intimidation in the city stopped by the men hired to stop such breaches of the peace—the police force.

Chief McFayden called a special meeting of all of his police officers shortly after the City Commission had announced a \$250 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person in connection with the burning of crosses, bombings and other forms of racial strife or intimidation.

McFayden spoke at length on the "grave situation facing our community." He noted that probably half the men in the department thought that the incidents were some kind of a joke, but warned the police force that unless the trouble is stopped "by the men in this room," we are going to take the following steps in this "emergency":

1. Replacement of the present schedule of three eight-hour shifts by two twelve-hour shifts, thus placing more men on duty and requiring all officers to work four hours longer a day.
2. Cancellation of all off-days.
3. Elimination of all extra

work—work that is permitted when an officer is off duty.

McFayden said: "These acts are going to be stopped and they are going to be stopped by the men in this room. Our first step is going to be to stop all cross-burning and dynamiting in Mobile. I mean it must stop. I am afraid one-half of the men in the department must think it's a joke."

"We have had 20 cross-burnings, one explosion and two attempted bombings that failed. I would like to ask one question: 'Why has there been no arrests?' Several crosses have been burned in the same territory. Another question: 'Where were the police?'"

McFayden added that he hoped the declaring of an emergency in the department would not be necessary, "but if it comes to that, I will definitely do it."

## Clerics to rebuild bombed churches

*Post-Herald*  
MONTGOMERY, ALA. —

Local clerics have organized a national campaign to raise \$100,000 to rebuild bombed churches and homes in this city. The group has designated Sunday as National Appeal Day.

The group is known as the Committee to Study and Plan Aid to the Bombed Churches and Homes. The Rev. Harold A. L. Clement, pastor of Mt. Zion AMEZ, is secretary-director, of the campaign.

HE NOTED that two of the bombed edifices were completely wrecked and both were uninsured. One of the congregations has to worship outdoors and the other has secured temporary quarters.

"Even with insurance on some of the buildings, complete coverage cannot be claimed," he said, adding that this "means that additional funds must be supplied before work can begin."

ANYONE DESIRING to contribute should make checks payable and sent to Montgomery Improvement Association at 530 S. Union St., Montgomery 8, Ala., and earmarked Reconstruction Fund.

Fund drive committeemen are the Revs. J. W. Bonner, First CME Church, chairman; H. H. Johnson, Hutchinson St. Baptist; J. W. Hayes, AMEZ presiding elder; H. H. Hub-

bard, Bethel Baptist; and S. S. Seay, AMEZ Church.



# Negroes Puzzled Over U.S. Aid to Hungary, They Figure Help Is Needed in Alabama

(By Courier Press Service)

Thousands of Negroes are puzzled about the tremendous interest being shown by the Federal Government in the plight of Hungarian refugees while the homes of Negroes in Alabama and other U. S. towns have been bombed and blasted without the criminals being apprehended.

A growing flood of protest has been rolling into The Courier office from widely scattered sections of the country, all of which are bitter at the incongruity of Uncle Sam's "benevolence."

Mrs. Dixie Jones of San Antonio, Tex., declared, "On every newscast and in every newspaper, the Hungarians are being praised and lauded for their courageous fight in their homeland against enslaved conditions and the right to live as free men and women. While in this country, instead of being dauded and praised, for our fight for freedom, we are being bombed and shot at like clay pigeons. Mr. Nixon has traveled thousands of miles to look in on the Hungarian situation. Wonder why he can't travel just a few hundred miles to look in on the Alabama situation."

From Chicago, Ill., Rush-In Greer writes, "I wonder if all this ado made here over the Hungarian incidents is sincere or just propaganda? We are either insincere or flagrantly guilty of bias and indecency. Decency, according to our Godly precepts, does not condone nor sanction our professed sympathy for the Hungarians while we passively ignore the bombings of Negro ministers' homes; assaulting Negro bus passengers, and shooting pregnant Negro women on buses

... all in defiance of the same freedom that we so cherish in the Hungarian struggle. Is this freedom that we proclaim so loudly to the world, labeled or colored according to whom it is applied? If not, then why are we so mum for freedom of the Greeks on Cyprus, of the Moroccans and Algerians in North Africa, of the black nationals in South Africa whose fights are just as the Hungarians, except they never cease. Our indecent bias makes our adoration for the Hungarians a hollow mockery."

Margaret L. Edmondson of San Diego, Calif., took a shot at Lowell Thomas, the newscaster, after Mr. Thomas had commented on the Southern bus situation and then termed the Russian invader of Hungary as a "Mr. In-Between." She said that Mr. Thomas neglected to point out that "a very large segment of this very type exists right here in America ... in our Southern states."

In Pittsburgh, Pa., steelworker Albert Everett asked local union officials of the USW how it was that the Steelworkers Union could send \$25,000 to aid Hungarian refugees and sponsor 1,000 of them while at the same time, Negro steelworkers could not get on the job equality in the steel plants around the country.

In Birmingham, Ala., the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth whose church and home were blasted in a hate bombing asked how the Federal Government could make such ado about the Hungarian situation when it could not discover who is bombing the homes of Alabama Negroes.

The Rev. Martin Luther King, speaking at the Emancipation Day celebration at Big Bethel AME Church in his native Atlanta, said:

"Negroes must say to Mr. Eisenhower that he must take a stand on civil rights ... The Federal Government has made it obvious that it is more con-

cerned about what happens in Budapest than what is happening in Birmingham."

## IN NEXT LEGISLATURE

### Folsom May Seek Stronger Segregation Laws

By REX THOMAS

Associated Press Staff Writer

There is increasing speculation James E. Folsom will recommend strong new racial segregation laws when the Alabama Legislature meets in May.

If he does, it will reflect a significant change of pace for the governor whose reluctance to approve segregation bills in the past has brought him widespread criticism and, contributed, perhaps, to a major political defeat.

Of the segregation measures written into law in the past two years, Folsom has seen fit to sign only one—an enabling act supplementing the recently adopted "Freedom of Choice" school amendment.

He approved that bill—designed to give parents the right to say whether their children attend segregated or integrated classes—because, he said, it was based on permissive rather than compulsory authority.

But the governor previously had refused to sign the school placement bill which gives local school boards almost unlimited authority to say where individual pupils attend school as a means of keeping Negroes out of white classrooms.

That measure became law without the governor's approval when he let it lie on his desk until the time limit expired without taking any action.

Incidentally, a similar law in Virginia was held unconstitutional this week by a federal judge who ruled that the legislature in writing the law, "adopted procedures to defeat" the Supreme Court's school integration decree.

Half a dozen other segregation bills also became law without Fol-

som's signature. They were local in nature, requiring the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to pay an organizational fee in Wilcox County and authorizing school boards in some other counties to fire teachers who advocate integration.

Since then, Folsom has been defeated in a race for Democratic national committeeman, a campaign in which his stand on segregation was the chief issue. Young state Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr., of Sylacauga, a White Citizens Council leader, won the party office by beating Folsom and a second opponent, Roy D. McCord, without a runoff.

SOFT LABEL critics accused the governor of being "soft" toward segregation. He insisted he has always opposed integration and promised that no Negroes would be enrolled in white public schools during his administration.

With another legislative session approaching, friends of the governor say he may take a different approach, probably urging the Legislature to enact new laws to safeguard the remaining racial barriers.

One administration leader said "I've heard him make the statement several times that apparently a great majority of the people are for segregation, period." He predicted Folsom will include a segregation recommendation in his message to the Legislature when it convenes May 6.

#### PROPOSAL EXPECTED

Another pro-Folsom legislator agreed that he, too, looks for some recommendation of that na-

ture.

One indication of Folsom's intentions perhaps was his appointment of former Rep. E. C. (Bud) Boswell as his legal adviser.

Boswell is recognized by many as an authority on constitutional law and is an ardent segregationist. He authored the famed "Boswell Amendment" which was written into the state constitution as a means of preventing mass Negro voter registration but later declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The veteran Geneva County political figure undoubtedly would suggest a strong segregation stand if the governor asked him.

## Segregation In Daily World Entertainment Opposed In Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., — (INS) — Three Negro groups opened another phase in their battle for integration Wednesday.

The groups sent a telegram to two booking agencies protesting segregation of entertainment in Birmingham. The protests were prompted by a basketball game at which whites and Negroes are required to attend at different times.

The game between the Harlem Magicians and the New York Olympians both Negro performers, is scheduled to be played Sunday, but according to city ordinances, the white and Negro audiences must be segregated.

The four organizations are the Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference, The Alabama Christian Movement of Human Rights and the Emancipation Association of Birmingham and vicinity.

The telegrams were sent to Montgomery, Birmingham and Jack House and Alabama.





## SHORTHORN BREEDERS IN SESSION

After electing officers at the annual Alabama Cattle meeting, the Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. went into executive session. Shown here are: Bob Godwin, Brundidge; Bob Farquhar, Auburn; Jim Adams, Dothan; T. R. Sherer, Jasper; M. E. Wilson, Oneonta; Ted Franklin, Jasper, and R. G. Heine, Tallahassee, Fla.

## State Cattlemen Urge Interposition

*Advertiser P. 4-b*  
By STUART X. STEPHENSON  
Advertiser Alabama Editor  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 19—Alabama state cattlemen turned the presidential gavel over to Mortimer Jordan, popular Greene County livestock producer, this morning following the adoption of a series of amendments and resolutions that read like the Congressional Record.

Elevated to executive positions with the new president were J. L. Adams, first vice president of Dothan; Arthur Tonsmeire, second vice president of Mobile; Ed Wadsworth, treasurer of Autauga County and E. H. (Ham) Wilson, secretary, of Montgomery.

In expressing the right of every person to engage in the occupation of his desire, the Cattle Assn. expressed strong opposition to any change in the existing right-to-work law and unanimously passed a resolution which urged officials at all levels to use their influence to put into effect the laws of interposition.

Further the resolution urged

"continuation of our way of life with separate but equal facilities for the races." Prior to assuming the presidency of the association, Jordan told the group that "1956 had been a good year" and predicted an even brighter future for the industry.

Presidents of about 40 county chapters were present for the 14th annual convention at which two were honored for outstanding service. John Kilgore, Walker County, and outgoing president Carl Thomas of Huntsville received scrolls of honor. The presentations were made by Bruce Henderson, Wilcox County, and M. C. Stallworth, of Vinegar Bend.

A standing ovation was given 11-year-old "Chuckie" Davidson, of Jasper, who delivered the only serious speech during the annual banquet last night. The youngster is president of the Junior Cattlemen's Assn., and he reminded the older cattlemen that "the actions of your group are being closely studied by us."

Secretary Wilson outlined at this morning's session some of the projects and activities of the association during the last year and reported membership of 4,759 was an all-time high.

New officers of the Cow Belles were elected, all the 1956 executives being re-elected. These are: Mrs. W. P. Breen, president, of Eutaw; Mrs. E. H. Wilson, secretary; Mrs. Ray Park, Troy, vice president; and Mrs. Chester Grant, Andalusia, and Mrs. M. C. Stallworth Jr., Vinegar Bend, were named respective presidents of the Cow Belles of Covington and Washington counties.

At a special meeting of the Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Jim Adams, Dothan, was named president; Ted Franklin, Jasper, vice president; Bob Godwin, Brundidge, secretary - treasurer with T. R. Sherer, Jasper and M. E. Wilson, Oneonta, being named to the board. The group announced a special sale of 40 bulls and 20 females in Demopolis Feb. 11.

Association officials expressed

their special thanks to William Graham and Ham Wilson of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce for their promotional efforts, and recognition also was given for the fine work among the ladies. Mrs. Ham Wilson, Mrs. Cecil Shuptrine, Selma; Mrs. J. A. Beatty, Birmingham; Mrs. G. W. Etheridge; Mrs. Preston Clayton, Eufaula; Mrs. G. W. Etheridge, Hope Hull; Mrs. Frank Vinson, Troy and Mrs. Ora Thompson, Luverne, were also recognized.

of life . . . meet us today."

A reporter for The Montgomery Advertiser estimated that 400 persons showed up during the day.

## State mayors call for enforcement of racial laws

*News P. 1*  
Wed. 1-16-57  
B'ham, Ala.  
BY HUGH SPARROW  
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 16

## Segregation defense fund launched in Montgomery

*News P. 1*  
Mon. 1-14-57  
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 4

(P)—Door-to-door solicitations were underway today in an effort to raise a \$60,000 legal defense fund for white persons arrested on warrants signed by Negro pro-integration leaders.

The "Alabama segregation defense fund" drive began yesterday with passing out of collection buckets. An expected 100 solicitors will each approach 1000 persons in Montgomery and adjoining counties, fund spokesman Jack Brock said.

Seven white men were arrested last week on charges of taking part in a wave of violence following the end of city bus segregation in Montgomery six weeks ago. Most of the warrants were signed by Negro leaders of the lengthy drive to end segregation.

BROCK, A FORMER state president of the American Federation of Labor, said no announcement of contributions will be made until the goal is achieved.

Preliminary hearing for the seven, who are all now out on bail, is set for Friday. Lawyers for the seven have not yet been announced.

Also soliciting funds is the Committee for Legal Defense, whose chairman Ira Fred Watson says the group will continue seeking to protect segregation after the seven cases have been completed.

Citizens' Councils "as a group" will not contribute to defense funds, State Sen. Sam Engelhardt said. The executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens' Councils added that "as individuals, I'm sure" council members will.

Brock said "a steady flow of people" came by the union hall yesterday where the fund drive was being set up. A newspaper advertisement had called for "white men and women who believe in segregation and our way

of life . . . meet us today." A reporter for The Montgomery Advertiser estimated that 400 persons showed up during the day.

The city officials, in addition, adopted a resolution, calling for appointment of a special committee to study all phases of the segregation problem as it affects cities and report to the annual meeting of the Alabama League of Municipalities in March.

THE MAYORS and other officials indicated they would favor establishment of a central agency to compile economic and other statistics relating to the problem of maintaining segregation. Such an agency, it was explained, would also function as a sort of legal bureau to represent and advise cities on legal questions relating to segregation as they develop.

Today's meeting was presided by C. L. Beard of Sheffield, state president of the League of Municipalities. Several speakers were heard during the meeting but most of them insisted that they were speaking "off the record."

*News P. 11*  
THEY INCLUDED Mayor Ed Howard of Sylacauga; Ed Reid, executive secretary of the league, Charles McKay, Democratic National Committee man and city attorney of Sylacauga; Sen. Sam Englehardt, head of Alabama's Citizens Councils, Joe Johnston, Birmingham attorney who aided the Legislature in drafting several segregation proposals in 1954-56.

Other speakers included Walter Knabe of Montgomery and Birmingham City Atty. J. H. Willis, Mayor W. A. Gale and Commissioner Clyde Sullivan of Montgomery.

Willis told the group that in his opinion the bus integration move was the initial step toward total integration. He described it as the NAACP's foot in the door.

MR. McKAY declared that he had called on the Legislative Reference Service recently for a compilation of all state segregation laws. He said to his surprise there were few such laws, adding that most of Alabama practices are based on custom.

The motion placing the group on record as favoring segregation to the fullest extent was made Selma Mayor Chris Heinz.

BEFORE RECESSING for the lunch the group went on record as favoring meeting in "executive session" during the afternoon.

That action would bar newspaper men.

The city officials postponed action on appointment of the interim committee until the afternoon session.

## NAACP Appeals \$100,000 Alabama Fine for Contempt

*News P. 1*  
Mon. 1-14-57  
The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has asked the Supreme Court to overturn a \$100,000 fine levied against it by the State of Alabama for refusing to turn over its membership rolls for inspection.

The fine was imposed by Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones in Montgomery last July 25 after he found the association guilty of contempt for refusal to produce the records.

Attorney General John Patterson of Alabama had asked for the records after the NAACP appealed from an injunction Judge Jones issued last June 1 out lawing the association's operations in the State.

The NAACP appealed yesterday to the high tribunal to set aside both the contempt judgment and the fine. It said that if names and addresses of its members and officers had been supplied, the persons named would have been subjected to "private economic reprisals, loss of public and private employment, harassment by persons opposed to integration of the public schools, intimidation, threats of force and actual force."



The year in review; December—

News Jan. 1-6-57.

# Segregation incidents arab most of December headlines

The U. S. Supreme Court NAACP must pay \$100,000. . . threats denied by Guntersville judge. . . Four youths held in Graymont City Elementary School robbery.

At first there were no serious incidents. And integration leaders in Birmingham asked for the immediate end of bus segregation here.

Then a Birmingham Negro leader's home was bombed and a Negro woman passenger on a Montgomery bus was shot. Other bus shootings followed in both cities.

These were the big stories on December 1956. What follows is the 12th and final article in a series of month-by-month reviews of the news stories of the year just ended. Here are other December stories big and small:

DEC. 1—University of Alabama trustees delay choice of president; consider entrance rules. . . Young wife injured in car-train crash in Ensley. . . Folsom hints he's through with politics after this term.

Dec. 2 — WAPI, WABT-TV and union end lengthy strike. . . Two policemen and 11 others injured in 12-hour period. . . Atty Gen. John Patterson to attend Texas NAACP trials to bolster Alabama case. . . Inglenook plant gutted by blaze, two firemen hurt.

Dec. 3—North Birmingham man and a Fultondale teenager killed in car-truck collision on Highway 31 near Fulton Springs. . . Birmingham AP man gets tip on story when crazy TV set begins to blare. Dothan police calls. . . Tuscaloosa mother accidentally wounded by son.

DEC. 4—Bessemer's Mayor Jess Lanier calls for settlement of month-old Woodward Iron Co. strike. . . Three Edgewood boys convicted of vandalism in school breakings. . . Chances good that city will get big Internal Revenue Service center.

Dec. 5—Redstone chief, Maj. Gen. John B. Medaris, says Redstone put U. S. in fore in development of intermediate range ballistic missiles. . . Citronelle's 52nd oil well maintains field's 1956 average of a new producer per week. . . Sales department ends strike at Alabama Gas Corp.

Dec. 6—Court declares

Montgomery lad, 4, crushed by cityroad scraper. . . Police officer crushed when truck and patrol wagon crash here.

DEC. 7—Youth held in Brighton hit-run case. . . Medical Center and Southern Research Institute get \$1,283,500 in U. S. building funds. . . Woman held as suspect in mailbox thefts.

Dec. 8—West End driver hurt when truck and car hit head-on. . . Carl Hess, civic leader and merchant, dies. . . Christmas activity in full swing in churches here.

Dec. 9—Fifteen talked of as 1958 candidates for governor. . . Bus drivers may be made justices of peace to insure law and order on buses in state. . . Eighty-five-mile four-lane highway to Montgomery is in near future. . . Jefferson payroll has 108 more firm names this year than last.

DEC. 10—University of Alabama reply made in Federal Court showing cause why trustees should not be held in contempt for not readmitting Autherine Lucy Foster. . . City cracks down, 109 arrested in Sunday liquor and gaming raids. . . School fund need stressed by Board of Education.

Dec. 11—Two former Phenix City gamblers, C. O. Revel and George Davis Sr., get 90 days after pleading guilty in tax cases. . . City to advance funds for airport improvement. . . Acid attack mars cars in Montgomery racial incident.

Dec. 12—Six youths grilled in Graymont city elementary school burglary. . . Alcoholic's problems described at session of statewide Conference on Alcoholism. . . County may buy 100 more voting machines at start of next fiscal year.

DEC. 13—More than a score of Birmingham lawyers talked of as successor to late Judge Harold M. Cook on circuit bench. . . Railroad worker here joined touchy guitar player in song and got two front teeth knocked out.

Dec. 14—New industry in state hits \$205 million during year. . . Brain surgery called off, injured Woodlawn boy coming out of coma. . . Jury

threats denied by Guntersville judge. . . Four youths held in Graymont City Elementary School robbery.

Dec. 15—Thousands cheer Bessemer Christmas parade. . . Jefferson man killed in car-bus wreck near Graysville. . . Shelby's J. O. (Little Man) Popwell faces fresh lottery count as result of raid on his home.

DEC. 16—No boost seen in liquor prices in Alabama state stores before March 1. . . Favored counties get lions share of state highway cash. . . Dr. John H. Buchanan to retire as pastor of Southside Baptist Church.

Dec. 17—Supreme Court kills state, Montgomery bus segregation. . . Reports that Dr. David H. Morgan would become president of the University of Alabama are denied. . . Fifteen injured in traffic accidents here.

Dec. 18—Atty. Gen. Patterson threatens suit for \$101,275 in alleged illegal Conservation Department spending. . . Montgomery's City Council says it will have to go along with Federal Court injunction barring bus segregation. . . Bibb County forest ranger found dead. . . Swamplands are searched for Fultondale trio. . . Birmingham OK's \$6 million school bond issue.

DEC. 19—University of Alabama hearing set for Jan. 18. . . Federal road program in Alabama to begin by next Summer. . . Negro is arrested in "savage beating" of capitalist woman. . . Patterson hasn't had reply on demand for re-payment.

Dec. 20—Local Negroes ask bus segregation end immediately. . . The Exchange Bank and The Security Commercial Bank plan to merge and expand. . . Civic minded surgeon gives Jasper hospital.

Dec. 21—Audits of State Military Department score vague books. . . Montgomery Negro woman say she was slapped after leaving bus. . . Police man struck down by car, suffers broken leg.

DEC. 22—Birmingham-bound

passengers have nervous mid-air emergency but crippled airliner lands safely at Charlotte, N. C. . . No serious incident reported on Capital's newly desegregated buses. . . Elderly Negro burned to death in dilapidated home she loved.

Dec. 23—All is quiet along bus front in Montgomery. . . Nine hurt here in heavy traffic downpour yesterday. . . Permanent UN police force is Sen. Sparkman's goal.

Dec. 24—Flooding rains and tornadoes buffet state over week-end. . . New segregation targets discussed by integration leaders in Montgomery. . . Alabama's first Hungarian family will reach Sylacauga for Christmas.

DEC. 25—Negroes told how to ride "integrated" by integration leaders here. . . Local woman, 60, injured when struck by train. . . Holiday mailing volume expected to set new mark here.

Dec. 26—Negroes sit in white bus seats as Commissioner Lindbergh orders mass arrests of segregation violators. . . Negro integration leader's home shattered by bomb. . . Reserve center for Eastside planned by Army. . . Holiday traffic kills 15 in state; five more die in other accidents.

Dec. 27—A few Negroes again take seats in white section of buses. . . Gunmen fire on two buses in Montgomery. . . Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co. at Mobile lands contract estimated at \$10 million.

DEC. 28 — Birmingham Negroes instructed by integration leaders to ride on segregated basis as they seek U. S. redit on buses. . . Defense move to dismiss request for a receiver for Joe L. Moore Co. State polio count for 1956 is an even 100.

Dec. 29—Mountain Brook matriarch suffocates in apartment fire that sends 12 families out into cold. . . Rush to beat deadline on ad valorem tax books. . . Montgomery Negro swamps collector's office. . . Dean James H. Newman named interim president of the University of Alabama.

Dec. 30—Birmingham Transit Co. bus fired on near Elmwood Cemetery; two youths flee. . . Curfew ordered for Montgomery buses after Negro woman

shot.

Dec. 31—Widely known Gadsden man dies of heart attack while carrying fatally wounded child. . . Another bus fired on in Montgomery. . . Folsom says state forces stand ready to maintain order if necessary.

## Wallace flays government by contempt

ANNISTON, Ala., Jan. 8

(AP) — Circuit Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton today attacked what he termed the concept of "government by contempt" in federal handling of segregation cases.

Wallace, speaking before the Anniston Rotary Club, said "one of the many regretful and unpleasant results of all this unseemly effort to integrate the races" is the enforcement of "government by contempt."

The Alabama jurist said "government by contempt" comes when "a judge declares a rule of conduct, determines when and by whom it is breached, and fixes the punishment."

Wallace, a member of the platform committee at the Democratic National Convention at Chicago last year, has been sharply critical of federal procedures in racial matters. When federal investigation of jury selection in Alabama was proposed, Wallace said he would jail any Federal Bureau of Investigation agent sent to interfere with jury procedures in his circuit.

TODAY HE SAID "when the Supreme Court declared segregation unconstitutional and referred the matter to the district courts to enforce through their

power to punish for contempt, there was a total an dalarmining departure from all the basic principles of criminal prosecutions."

These principles he listed as "no ex post facto law, no trial except upon proper presentment, and by a jury drawn from the district where the crime was committed and which had been previously ascertained by law."

"This departure smacks of dictatorship," Wallace asserted. "It has no parallel except the Communist belief and practice of submerging the individual."

## Mobile Newsman Told To Leave

MOBILE, Ala. (AP) — J. L. Leflore, widely known newsman and leader in the fight for integration here, has reported receiving more than a dozen phone calls from unidentified persons warning him to leave Mobile "or face the consequences." He said he had a call about every 10 minutes, until 6 a. m., Friday, but added:

"I have no intention of leaving."

A dud bomb was found on the porch of Loflore's home early this month. Several other bombings, numerous cross burning and other acts of violence directed against Negroes have been reported in the Mobile area in recent months.

## Disapproves Emphasis On Church And Race

In regard to A. W. Atkinson of 1830 North 31st Street, Birmingham, Ala., article, "What Church Leaders Advise On Segregation," I would like to reply:

Has God authorized and endorsed force and coercion by any individuals whether they hide behind the cloak of the clergy or not?

Nowhere can anyone use the Word of God and say that Jesus taught integration. It certainly wasn't practiced in His day.

I am interested in seeing people won to the Lord. I am sure that any person in his or her right mind can see back of all of this trouble is ignorance and money being used to promote disunity among the people.

The colored person has hurt himself far more than he ever expects to gain. He is now being exploited far more than he has ever been. MURRAY J. HALL, Opelika, Ala.



WALLACE



# Arrest Ala. Couple For Using B'ham 'White' Waiting Room

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. (ANP) — laws and Montgomery bus Jim Crow ordinances unconstitutional.

Hearing on the "disorderly conduct case" growing out of the use of the General Waiting Room at the Terminal Station by Carl Lambert Baldwin, 36 and his school-teacher wife, Mrs. Alexnia Young Baldwin, 31, was postponed last Wednesday in Recorder's court to Wednesday, January 16.

City Judge Ralph E. Parker granted the delay at the request of Atty. Demetrius C. Newton, counsel for the Baldwins. The city offered no opposition to the postponement.

The Baldwins purchased tickets and made reservations for Milwaukee, Wis. on the crack passenger train, the "City of Miami" on Saturday, Dec. 22. The train was late and they used the nearest waiting room.

A five-man police detail, according to the statement issued by the Baldwins through their lawyer, appeared at the waiting room, gave them 30 seconds to "get in the colored waiting room." When the Baldwins did not do so, they were arrested, charged with "disorderly conduct," carried to City Jail, and released on \$100 bond each.

At the postponed hearing Wednesday, Atty. Newton asked the judge for an arrest warrant. Apparently through this procedure he was trying to nail down the specified charges.

Several months back the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, D C ordered the railroad stations and bus terminals to remove Jim Crow signs and end all forms of racial segregation.

Soon after the railroad complied, C. C. (Jack) Owens, chairman of the Public Service Commission of Alabama ordered the segregation signs put back in sight and the segregated waiting rooms re-opened.

Since that time the U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that the Alabama state segregation

laws and Montgomery bus Jim Crow ordinances unconstitutional.

## Curb Violence

An anti-violence campaign is needed in Birmingham and other places so that orderly, peaceful, vital government can function, grow and survive. Violence represents disregard and disrespect for organized government, community goodwill and neighbor-love. Violence represents raw, madness flaunting humanity.

The Birmingham News in its lead editorial January 3, pointed out that "... good citizens are horrified and incensed by resort to violence such as has been directed at two Negro homes in Birmingham in recent days."

Both of those racial bombings on Christmas night and on watch night — still remain unsolved. As competent and thorough as our law enforcement is, these dynamiters remain uncaught and clues to their evil deeds undiscovered.

The News adds: "This kind of thing holds the peril for worse consequences unless it can be prevented. Officials and all good citizens are called upon to exert their utmost endeavors to bring about such prevention. There must be no disheartened or defeatist attitude to the effect that little or nothing can be done."

Much can and should be done. City Hall must act, for to do less would be to abdicate moral duty in the face of threat to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. City Hall must display firm, fearless, creative leadership if it is to drive off, stave off, and subdue cruel, mean, raw violence in our city.

Adds The News: "Surely all our good people are not to be helplessly subject to the excesses of an irresponsible, dangerous few."

"On all sides, let there be all-out, constant striving to overcome this common enemy of us all."

Yet there are certain things which can be done. An aroused public opinion can may it so hot for the forces of violence that they cannot hide their identity in the veil of night. The Chamber of Commerce which represents a powerful economic force in this city can make its voice heard against hot violence. The church leadership needs to speak out.

If City Hall is unable to clear up the bombings, why not invite the FBI to assist with the investigation? The responsibility is on City Hall to uphold law and order and to protect the property and lives of all of its citizens.

Violence must be curbed in Birmingham.

## Race Conflict Gets Spotlight Of 1956 News

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Six of Alabama's top 10 new stories for 1956 as picked by daily newspaper editors dealt with some phase of the conflict over racial segregation.

The No. 1 news story was the Autherine Lucy case. This in-

cluded her enrollment as the University of Alabama's first Negro student; the campus rioting that followed; the school's suspension for her own safety and her expulsion because of her approved charges that University authorities conspired in the rioting against her.

Editors generally agreed on the first 10 stories. No. 11, the outlawing of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People, was well behind No. 10 — the Folsom mansion fund row.

Other top-ranked stories:

2. Montgomery bus boycott?

3. Legislative and voter efforts to circumvent the Supreme Court's school segregation decision.

4. State Rep. Charles W. McKay's victory over Gov. James E. Folsom for Democratic national committeeman from Alabama.

6. Defeat of the reapportionment amendment which would have increased the membership of the Legislature and given each county a senator.

7. The Fred Gray draft case, including revolt of many state draft boards when the Montgomery Negro attorney escaped service in the armed forces after his draft board ordered him inducted.

8. The attack on Negro singer Nat (King) Cole by Citizens Council members as he appeared before an all-white audience at Birmingham.

9. The April tornado which killed 25 persons and injured hundreds near Birmingham.

The Autherine Lucy story got all but three first-place votes, the other going to the Montgomery bus boycott.

## A SEQUEL TO SEGREGATION

Sirs: Life P. 438a Ala

You do a splendid job in making Choctaw County take another good look at itself ("A Sequel to Segregation," LIFE, Dec. 10). What they saw the first time hurt—that is why they reacted so violently and compelled the flight of the Causeys into less benighted sections of the U.S. The latest look is even more devastating. Most of the people are fundamentally decent but complacent and may your articles rest uneasy on their consciences.

Chicago, Ill  
Flushing, N.Y.

SIMON MOLLIN

Sirs: Mon. 1-4-57

Congratulations on your report, apparently complete, objective, devoid of "liberal" ravings or callous prejudice. This creditable effort will, I hope, establish a precedent for your magazine.

New Orleans, La.

G. THOMAS DONELY

Sirs:

How long can we, as Southerners, continue to forge this chain of deep, implacable hatred in the hearts of our colored people and not fear serious subsequent developments?

Richmond, Va.

LILLIAN B. FARNEY

★ Tell It ★

## To Old Grandma

Advertisement P. 2-6  
Your name and address must be given on letter. But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion. V'e reserve the right to shorten letters. No poetry, please. Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Jan. 1-27-57  
Reply To Fox

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER — I am writing this letter in reference to the one written by David C. Fox Jr. in the Jan. 23 issue of your paper.

I should like Mr. Fox to know that I am also a veteran of 12½ years service. Seven and one half of those years were overseas. Believe you me, they did not pick any color to put in a foxhole beside me. These Negro boys got just as cold and hungry as I did, their parents were just as proud of them as your and mine were of us. So let's don't kick them in the face.

I don't remember seeing any Hungarian soldiers or refugees fighting in Europe or Korea either, so if we can buy thousands of foreigners homes, clothes, feed them, even give them jobs, then we should at least let the Negroes, who fought for this country, keep the homes they already have, and not be bombing their homes and churches. I might be wrong, but to me that doesn't seem civilized.

At present I am being treated by Negro doctors and nurses at the Tuskegee V.A. Hospital, and I assure you, I could not be treated better anywhere else. All of the personnel here have treated me wonderful. I take this opportunity to thank them.

GLENDON M. HETHCOX (White)  
Ward D, Bed 37,  
VAH, Tuskegee, Ala.



# Bill to Revise Alabama Court Procedure Faces Bitter Fight

*Atlanta Ga.*  
Opponents Fear Plan Would Give Circuit Judges Too Much Power

By FRED TAYLOR

Staff Writer, The Birmingham News  
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 18—Although a highly controversial bill radically revising the procedure for handling civil cases in Alabama courts cleared its first hurdle this week when it was approved by the House judiciary committee, battling over the measure is expected to be long and bitter.

And despite the fact that the proposal has the impressive backing of a large number of distinguished lawyers and judges of this state, some observers believed it would be stalled off for months and possibly talked to death in a Senate filibuster.

But two of its chief sponsors—Rep. Nick S. Hare, Montevalle lawyer, and Thomas E. Skinner, Birmingham attorney—were confident that the bill would be pushed through to passage during this session of the Legislature, which began two weeks ago.

Skinner is chairman of a special commission which recommended the changes in civil procedure in state courts after a two-year study. Rep. Hare is head of a group of House members and state senators who have devoted many months of study to the multiple changes.

## Sponsors of Bill

They pointed to the fact that the measure is being sponsored jointly in the House by 56 of its 106 members, with 16 of the Senate's 35 members having signed their names to an identical bill introduced in the upper chamber.

The lengthy bill is designed to streamline what Skinner, Hare and other attorneys backing it have called the "horse-and-buggy" method of handling civil suits in state courts.

The streamlining plan is patterned somewhat after the rules of federal court procedure.

This has raised doubts in the minds of some attorneys, including members of both House and Senate, because they fear the changes would give circuit court trial judges too much authority.

One jurist—Circuit Judge Reuben Wright of Tuscaloosa—has misgivings about this and voiced a warning to members of the House and Senate judiciary committees at a joint hearing.

Judge Wright, who said he approved recommendations for the streamlining changes in general, emphasized that safeguards should be placed in the court reorganization bill to protect public officials who might be charged with "civil rights" violations.

He warned against giving trial judges too much authority, especially if the "civil rights"

jury to return a verdict without leaving the courtroom, if the judge issues an order for a directed verdict. He contended that they insist on spelling out in the reorganization bill the right of opposing attorneys to argue their case before a jury and to permit the jurors to deliberate before returning a verdict.

Among witnesses appearing before the House and Senate committees were Alabama Supreme Court Chief Justice J. Ed Livingston and Associate Justice Thomas S. Lawson. The chief justice said he generally favored the proposed changes.

Justice Lawson stressed that the legislators should go slow in changing the court rules, warning that "we will have a hodge-podge from now on unless steps are taken to educate the bench and bar on how the new rules work."

Judge Lawson further emphasized that the Legislature should make certain that the rules and their impact are fully understood by lawyers throughout the state before they are changed.

Chief Justice Livingston, who served as a member of the judicial commission which prepared the rule changes, admitted they are "not perfect" and that corrections and revisions might be advisable.

Reps. Hare and Skinner, among others strongly backing the changes, contend their adoption would save Alabama taxpayers many thousands of dollars yearly by speeding trial of cases and thus getting clogged dockets cleared up.

Numerous bar groups have endorsed the proposed changes, but two exceptions were barred associations at Talladega and Dothan, which went on record against the measure. Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr., Sylacauga lawyer and Alabama's Democratic national committeeman, and Sen. Albert Davis of Pickens, Aliceville lawyer,

## ALABAMA

are among legislators who are preparing to make all-out fights in an attempt to kill the bill.

## House Unit OKs Judicial Reform

*Engelhardt Readies Fight At High Court*

MONTGOMERY, May 16 (AP)—A judicial reform bill which has drawn stout opposition from some lawyers and jurists was given a favorable report by the House Judiciary Committee today.

The lengthy measure, which proposes to rewrite Alabama's code of civil procedures, will go back to the House of Representatives tomorrow when the House and Senate reconvene following two days of committee work.

This will put it in position to go on the House calendar for a floor vote next Tuesday if sponsors decide to bring it up for final passage in the House then.

Meanwhile, Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County prepared a joint resolution sharply critical of the U. S. Supreme Court decision striking down segregation in the public schools.

Engelhardt, who is executive secretary of the Citizens Councils of Alabama, a vigorous pro-segregation organization, said he patterned after those used in plans to introduce it tomorrow on the third anniversary of the decision.

His resolution refers to the action as the court's "black Monday" decision "annulling 86 years of sound judicial precedent."

Previously the Supreme Court had held that "separate but equal" school facilities for the races were permissible under the federal constitution.

Engelhardt's resolution would pledge the Legislature to use "all lawful means" to continue Alabama's present system of separate schools for white and Negro children.

It denounces the Supreme Court school desegregation action as a threat to "undermine the ancient foundation of our form of government and destroy forever the purity of the race which has made us a great people."

If approved by the lawmakers, the resolution will put the Legislature on record as condemning the Supreme Court decision as "an unwar-

ranted invasion" of states' rights and a "grave threat to the rights of our country and to the peace and happiness of our people."

Bills were offered in both the House and Senate during the first week of this year's session of the Legislature to permit closing of public schools where integration is ordered.

There was little discussion before the judiciary group voted to accept 10 committee amendments, clarifying certain of the proposed new rules to meet objections raised at a public hearing earlier.

Only one committee member, Rep. Francis Speaks of Chilton County, opposed the motion to give a favorable report to the bill recommended by a 20-member judicial reform commission. It carried, 8-1.

Associate Justice Pelham Merrill of the State Supreme Court added his support to the proposed new rules of civil procedure. He said while they may need further refining, the rules "are a definite progressive step" and "certain to be adopted sooner or later in Alabama."

Montgomery's veteran Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, dean of Alabama circuit judges and past president of the Alabama Bar Assn., also testified for the proposed new rules which are patterned after those used in Federal courts.

Jones gave these as his reasons for favoring the new rules:

1. They are founded on common sense and justice.
2. They meet the demands of today for justice in the courts of today in determining the litigation of today.
3. They save the courts less waste of time in deciding questions involving the frivolous technicalities, and give the courts full time to study and determine cases on their solid merits, on what is right, fair and just between the parties.

4. They reduce the costs of administering the courts and can save the already overburdened taxpayers of the state and counties multiplied thousands of dollars every year.

5. They will make popular the administration of justice.

6. They will give the people greater confidence in their courts, judges and juries.

7. They will to a large extent take prolonged time-killing and endless delay out of the sessions

of the courts of Alabama and save the valuable time of witnesses, jurors and litigants.

8. And they will make the attainment of justice less costly and more certain.

The judiciary committee gave its approval earlier to a bill by Rep. E. K. Hanby of Etowah to put a documentary stamp tax on oil and mineral properties and do away with the present ad valorem tax.

A similar bill passed both houses in 1953 but was knocked out on a technicality by the State Supreme Court. It passed the House in 1955 but was blocked in a last of the session Senate slowdown.

Both the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance and Tax Committees were meeting today to study departmental spending requests for the next two fiscal years.

The Ways and Means group took time out to approve a bill proposing to liberalize the retirement program for highway patrolmen and other law enforcement officers and firemen in some cities who come under the present plan.

Under this proposed new law the officers could contribute 7 per cent of their pay, twice as much as they do now, and become eligible for more substantial retirement benefits.

While police and firemen are barred from coming under the Federal Social Security law, other state employees and municipal workers in some cities now come under their own retirement system as well as Social Security.

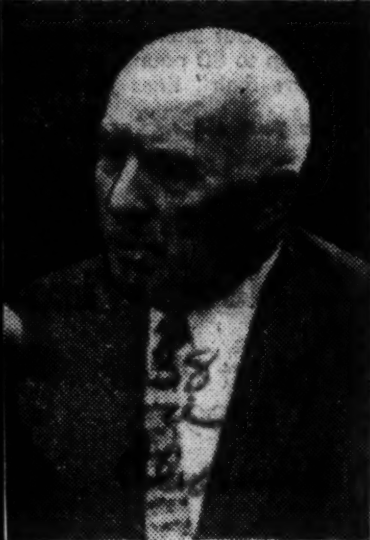
The Senate Finance Committee appointed a three-man subcommittee to find out why a serious shortage of funds have developed in vocational education.

The subcommittee members are Sens. Herman Vann of Madison County, Joe Calvin of Morgan and Albert Boutwell of Jefferson.





**TUSCALOOSAN HEARD**  
— Judge Reuben Wright of Tuscaloosa testified Wednesday before the Senate and House Judiciary Committees on the judicial reform bill. He cautioned the legislators against giving judges too much power.



**CHIEF JUSTICE** — J. Ed Livingston of the Alabama Supreme Court tells legislators he favored the proposed new rules of civil procedure.

**Negro Church Home Blasted in Alabama**  
By the United Press

**BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 23** — A dynamite explosion knocked out windows and a siding of a Negro church during a service last night and other blast damaged a Negro labor leader's home. There were no injuries.  
The explosions touched off in two sections of suburban Bes-

semer were the first dynamiteings aimed at Negroes since Christmas.  
Police said neither the Rev. G. W. Scott, pastor of the church, nor Asbury Howard, whose home was damaged, has been active in the integration drive.

# Gov. Folsom Cites Guard As States' Right Stalwart

*Advertisement*  
*Montgomery, Ala.*  
*Mon. 5-27-57*  
*381a*  
By **KLINK COOK**  
Governor James E. Folsom praised the Alabama National Guard as the last stronghold of states rights in a mid-morning address to 600 delegates of the National Guard convention at the Whitley Hotel here yesterday.

He said the organization is the only group directly under the control of the state executive, work in bringing the Alabama and Guard members must fight Code into harmony with the to keep its administration solely state's military needs. within the state's jurisdiction.

The committee also recommended that notice be served Major Gen. William D. Partlow Jr., adjutant general of Alabama, to the Congress of the United States that funds be appropriated to the state militia which will all-funds for the State Guard to low all units to maintain required carry through the six-month ac-strength. strength. Women of the National Guard tive training program of enlistees.

Alabama can take care of only auxiliary held a fashion show at one-fifth of its Guard members the Jefferson Davis Hotel in the on money received from Congress, afternoon. The auxiliary is under he said. He said the state now has the leadership of Mrs. Hugh D. 125,000 recruits to send into the Cargill, Montgomery, president. program annually, but only can The convention will meet next accommodate 25,000. year in Mobile.

Gen. Partlow said Alabama Posting of the colors for the ranks 17th in the nation in popu-convention was handled by mem-bered but fifth in National Guard bers of the 160th Tactical Recon-naissance Squadron, Dannelly Air strength. National Guard Base.

During the afternoon session, National Guard Base. Gen. Partlow installed the asso-ciation's officers for the coming year. They are Maj. Gen. Walter J. Hanna, Birmingham, presi-dent; Col. Joe Langan, mayor of Mobile, first vice president; Maj. James E. Hardwick, Montgom-ery, second vice president; Maj. Earnest R. Acton, mayor of Bes-semer, secretary; Capt. Bertram Gafford, Montgomery, treasurer; Capt. Joe C. Cassidy, Enter-prise, judge advocate, and Capt. Edwin R. Wilson, Huntsville, chaplain.

Gen. Hanna received the presi-dent's gavel from Gen. Partlow during installation ceremonies. Outgoing president of the conven-tion, Lt. Col. Willis B. Newbold Jr., Birmingham, presided at the all-day session.  
The resolutions committee, headed by Brig. Gen. John D. Sides, Mobile, recommended to

the convention that the Guard urge the governor to use all ef-forts to prevent discontinuance of quarterly fund allowances to National Guard units. P. 2-a  
Members of the National Guard who are members of the State Legislature were cited for their

are not in keeping with the view-point of the Institute on the ques-tion of segregation." He added: "In the light of the emotion and tension over this question in Ala-bama, I felt that Hutchinson could not be expected to advance his ca-reer at this institution."  
The professor objected to his dis-missal and replied  
"It is precisely on 'emotionally charged subjects' that debate and discussion must be allowed."  
Hutchinson had previously writ-ten a letter to the campus news-paper calling the New York City approach to the problem of seg-regation "refreshing." He wrote: "All who love humanity should strongly commend the New York City Board of Education for ef-forts to integrate the schools ra-cially."

Hutchinson added that he has not yet been dismissed but has been informed that he will not be reappointed.

He started his campaign after Montgomery was flooded by newspapermen from the North and East as well as a number of foreign countries assigned to cover the Montgomery bus boy-cott.

JUDGES LYNNE and Johnson were members of a three-judge panel which held city and state bus segregation laws unconstitu-tional in a suit which grew out of an effort by two Negro wom-en to enroll at the all-white University of Alabama. One of them, Mrs. Autherine Lucy Fos-ter, was ordered admitted but later was expelled for her un-proven charges against Univer-sity officials.

She contended that university officials were part of a con-spiracy which resulted in mob violence after she showed up to attend classes.

Federal district and circuit judges from Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, Georgia and Louisiana will attend the judicial conference along with lawyers who practice in the six Southern states.

## Judges, editor selected for segregation panel

*Advertisement*  
*Montgomery, Ala.*  
*March 9 - (AP)* — Two federal district judges and an Alabama news-paper editor who have been in-timately involved in racial segre-gation news are scheduled to take part in a May 30 panel at New Orleans.

U. S. District Judges Frank M. Johnson Jr., Montgomery, and H. Hobart Grooms, Birmingham, with Grover C. Hall, editor in-chief of The Montgomery Ad-vertiser, are to take part in the program before the May 30-31 U. S. Fifth Circuit Judicial con-

## Fire Prof. Who Favors Mixing

*Advertisement*  
*Chicago, Ill.*  
*Feb. 5-23-57*  
*AUBURN, Ala. - (INS)* — A professor being dismissed from the Alabama Polytechnical Institute because of his pro - integration views, said last week that he has received a threatening phone call.

Bud Hutchinson, an assistant economic professor, said an un-identified voice told him to "Get going while you're still healthy."  
The president of the college, Ralph B. Draughon, announced that Hutchinson is being dismiss-ed for expressing "views which

reference.  
The panelists are to discuss the first amendment to the Fed-eral Constitution and adminis-tration of justice from the view-point of the press, criminal and civil procedure.

U. S. DISTRICT Judge Sey-bourn Lynne of Birmingham, senior federal district judge in Alabama will direct the panel.  
Hall launched an editorial campaign in The Advertiser at-tempting to show that news-papers in other sections of the nation frequently "spotlight" racial news in the South while "passing up similar incidents in their own backyards."



## High Court Needs To Reconsider

I believe that the nine men occupying the large seats of the Supreme Court would do well to review their work of the past three years. They have encroached upon states' rights and upon the individual's rights to a very dangerous extent. 3-31-57

All that one can hear is the rights of the Negro as an individual; how mentally the Negro is affected by being kept among his own kind. A claim that his rights are being denied because he is denied mixing in the pools, restaurants, transportation, neighborhoods, theaters, clubs, etc. B'ham, Ala.

The Negroes can get just as wet in their own pools, they can ride as far, they can breathe as much air, they can see the same pictures, and they can form similar groups for enjoyment. All of these things they can do within their own group and be happy in so doing if these Communist agitators will leave them alone.

Is there no mental strain on the Negro who attempts to mix where he is ignored, and by all actions he is compelled to realize that he is an outcast among white people? If there is no mental strain to cause him difficulty under such conditions then he is by no stretch of the imagination mentally retarded when forced to keep to his kind. Let it be understood that he will be kept to his kind by words and action. Is there not a man on the Supreme Court who can become large enough in his principles to admit this dastardly miscarriage of justice they have brought upon the Negro and the white race? We should all work for a better understanding as how segregation can help both races in this Southland of ours.

ROBERT L. STOREY,  
Route 10, Box 783.

## Calls For Facts On Segregation Issue

In his letter of Feb. 6, a reader made the statement that integration will never come. 2-10-57

The reader made another common mistake in thinking that segregation existed before the Civil War. B'ham, Ala.

These ideas, although widely prevalent, are nevertheless contrary to observable and provable fact. In regard to the belief that integration will never come, anyone who is interested enough to check the facts will discover that integration is not only on its way but in some quarters has already arrived. Even though its progress is not a "bed of roses" in the armed forces, in schools and churches, in political life and elsewhere, integration has completely or partially arrived. The remarks of Mr. Lincoln were made at a time when the Negro had no education on political issues which he had no control over anyway and no opportunity or need for social equality.

The Negro, however, is no longer in an uneducated state of political and social infancy. He is now legally, a citizen of a democratic nation and is active in political knowledge and interest. The Negro situation is now quite different from what it was in 1868 or even some time later. As to the common misconception that segregation was rife before the Civil War, it is easily discovered that the first Jim Crow law was not passed until after the turn of the century.

My contention is that there should be less name-calling and more investigation of historical fact concerning segregation on the part of people interested in the question. MARTHA LANHAM, 4029 Fairmont Way, Birmingham 7, Ala.

## Told To Leave

MOBILE, Ala. (ANP) — J. L. Leflore, widely known newsman and leader in the fight for integration here, has reported receiving more than a dozen phone calls from unidentified persons warning him to leave Mobile "or face the consequences." He said he had a call about every 10 minutes until 6 a. m., Friday, but added: "I have no intention of leaving."

A dud bomb was found on the porch of Leflore's home early this month. Several other bombings, numerous cross burning and other acts of violence directed against Negroes have been reported in the Mobile area in recent months.

**Shots Fired at Newscaster**  
Special to The New York Times  
MONTGOMERY, Jan. 27—A television newscaster was shot at twice tonight as he drove his car from the station parking lot. He was scratched on the right cheek by flying glass. Bob Underwood said he had been the victim of many phone threats "from Negroes who are not satisfied with the way I treat Negro news."

## Morning Mail

## Freedom Of Speech Works Both Ways

Since Lamar Weaver did not see fit to disclose his present address along with his letter in Saturday's Morning Mail, I am unable to answer him with a personal letter so therefore I hope that you will print my reply in hopes that he may read it, wherever he is. 1-12-57

On the subject of the freedom of speech, let me say that I believe in any man's right to speak his beliefs. And I believe that the men on the committee that bade Lamar Weaver bon voyage at the Terminal Station believe in that, too. 1-12-57

Lamar Weaver was not "persecuted" because of his person-

## Race Violence Threatens Industrial Growth

(From The Mobile Press)

Two Birmingham leaders have put their fingers on another strong reason why Southern cities and communities cannot tolerate hoodlumism and racial violence. Atlanta, Ga.

William P. Engel, former chairman of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, Committee of 100, and Cooper Green, vice president in charge of industrial development for Alabama Power Co., said recently that the Magic City is losing new industry because companies are afraid of racial hoodlumism. Green said he had personal knowledge of two major plants which were lost by the city because of racial violence, there. 1-6

We might well heed this warning in Mobile. It is another impelling reason why efforts of Police Chief Dudley E. McFadyen and others to halt cross burnings and other acts of intimidation should receive full public support. 1-12-57

These issues involved in the racial question cannot be settled by violence and unlawful acts. That solution can come only through the exercise of quiet, good judgement on the part of each and every member of both the white and Negro races.

It is a source of satisfaction that Mobile's Police Department is on strict alert for any future outbreaks of violence, intimidation and cross burnings. But, everyone should realize that the effectiveness of this police effort will be determined largely by the extent to which the public cooperates in furnishing information regarding such unfortunate occurrences.

It is, in fact, the civic duty of every citizen possessing evidence or information on incidents of violence to report such information to Chief McFadyen, Sheriff Ray D. Bridges or other constituted authorities.

But unless the information acquired by an individual is sufficient or complete enough to be passed on to these authorities that person should be very careful not to spread it as gossip.

The fact of promulgating wild and fantastic stories by word of mouth can only lead to more violence and more complications in the racial picture.

It is to the interest of every citizen that the peace and economic future of his or her community be guarded against the whims of a few troublemakers. Their reckless action cannot be tolerated.

al convictions, but because he only if you happen to be a left conspirer to break the laws that winger. Also, the majority of the we, the people of this sovereign members of Congress and Eisenstate make. And because thehower, too.

Alabama Public Service Commission does not have its own John Kasper and 16 other "rab-enforcement officer, and since-ble-rousers" were sentenced to the local Police Department jail, sans trial by jury, charged does not see fit to enforce only with speaking, not doing, APSC regulations, then it was but speaking against the policies left only to the people of the of the administration? city and state to see that our laws are enforced.

Mob violence? It could have been prevented by these sworn to uphold the law.

Back to our subject, Mr. Weaver seems to forget that the same Supreme Court that he upholds is bent on destroying the right of free speech; that is, free speech is to be permitted

rights" laws were to be used as legal precedent? Then where would, Mr. Weaver — and all others of his kind be? Remember, it could work both ways. C. L. JOHNSON, Star Route, Box 101, Pinson, Ala.

Where was Mr. Weaver when the John Kasper and 16 other "rab-enforcement officer, and since-ble-rousers" were sentenced to the local Police Department jail, sans trial by jury, charged does not see fit to enforce only with speaking, not doing, APSC regulations, then it was but speaking against the policies left only to the people of the of the administration? And what if Ike's "civil rights" bill manages to get passed through Congress?

If Mr. Weaver believes in free speech, he must uphold it for all, not for only those who believe as he does, but for all.

Suppose the Federal government were some day to be taken over by right-wingers, and the Taylor-made laws of Clinton and proposed Eisenhower "civil



# Montgomery Passes Mixed Sports Ban

Montgomery Ala. (ANP)--More segregation laws, this time prohibiting interracial athletic participation, came off the pens of the City Commission last week as politicians here moved to keep sports white.

The latest addition to a series of recent bias bills forbids any athletic contest where Negroes are participating players.

An official immediately declared that the new anti-mix order would ban a scheduled exhibition baseball game here April 9-10 between the Kansas City Athletics and the Birmingham Barons.

The Kansas City Club has several Negro players.

The new bias law states, "It shall be unlawful for white and colored patrons to play together in any game of cards, dice, dominoes, checkers, pool billiards, softball, basketball, baseball, track, football, golf and at swimming pools, beaches, lakes or ponds... and at games or athletic contests either indoors or outdoors."

## J Prepares The Hope Chest

FOR some months now it has struck those of us here by the remains of the Capitol dome that there is an unnatural silence in the governor's office. So far as one can tell from reading the papers, J has wedded a gag in his usually busy mandible and slipped the rest of himself into the restraint of a strait-jacket. His recent deportment has, in all, appeared to be as ladylike as that of Ike.

On top of that, he has softly but firmly let it be known that he will struggle against the imposition of any new taxes.

He let it be known yesterday that for the first time in 16 years, he will not agitate for reapportionment of the legislature in the coming session.

And those who are close about him suggest that he will eagerly support legislation to maintain segregation barriers.

He has shown a new, tender and alert

interest in state purchases, having taken this pork barrel from the grasp of his state finance director and put it in the hands of his very own brother.

All these items are entire reversals of the previous Folsom.

What does it mean? Without professing to know, we guess that he is forehandedly delousing and otherwise making himself agreeable for the campaign for a third term as governor in 1962.

## Dr. Buchanan Speaks To YMBC —

# Race Rows Blamed On Minorities

Birmingham's Man of the Year

yesterday called for an end to racial incidents set off by "small minorities" on both sides of the issue.

Dr. John Buchanan, Southside Baptist Church pastor, told the Young Men's Business Club he believed "the good Lord" set up customs and practices of segregation.

"Let's purge our minds of prejudice and hatred and bitterness toward the Negro people," he said. "Give them every opportunity to progress within their own race."

"Champion the Negroes' cause," he said, "within the customs and within the principles which God himself has ordained."

"Enlightened self-interest demands that we frown on these two extremes which give a false picture of the city in which we live," he said.

"The NAACP on one side, and the White Citizens Council and Ku Klux on the other side—small segments they are—but they are branding our city in a false light."

"We've lived for a half-century together as neighbors," Dr. Buchanan told the YMBC. "Why can't we continue to be good neighbors?"

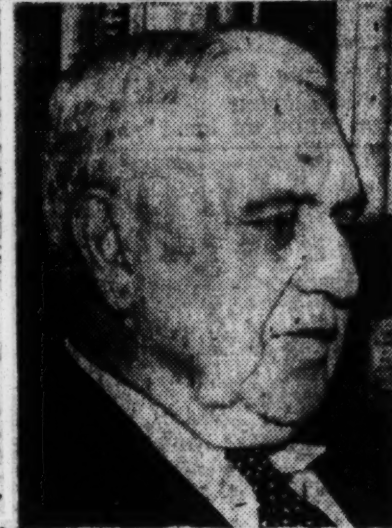
"Let's stop these agitators in both groups."

The minister, named 1956 Man of the Year at a YMBC banquet in February, reviewed Birmingham's progress in the 20 years he has been a resident here.

Southern Research Institute, the Chamber of Commerce Committee of 100 and other organizations have had a role in the "tremendous progress," he said.

Assessed property values have increased from \$160,000,000 to \$400,000,000 since 1937, population from 270,000 to 360,000, area from 50.26 square miles to 66.99.

General business conditions, the health picture and civic interest all are good and getting better, he said.



'END INCIDENTS' —

Dr. John Buchanan.

... for attacks" on segregation in Alabama was demanded in a resolution introduced in the Senate yesterday.

Introduced by Sen. Vaughan Hill Robison of Montgomery, and openly pushed by Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon, the measure is aimed not only at the outlawed National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, but organizations formed since the NAACP was enjoined against operating in the state.

The resolution was sent to the Rules Committee.

Robison's resolution calls for the election of three members of each house, plus Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick and House Speaker Rankin Fite, as ex-officio members, to make the investigation and report their findings to both houses.

## 40 DAYS

It would empower them to subpoena witnesses and records, administer oaths and take testimony from any persons subpoenaed. The resolution calls for a report to the Legislature within 40 days after its passage.

It also provides that they shall receive their regular per diem and expenses for each day devoted to the work of the committee during

Declaring that both whites and Negroes advanced "in material and cultural wealth" under the segregation system, the resolution hits at what its authors termed "a planned attempt on the part of a certain undesirable, irresponsible element of our society to subvert and destroy the established social order of this state."

Their efforts, it continues, "can only result in racial turmoil, strife, and tension, to the irreparable harm of the people."

It also declares that "it is necessary to peace and harmony, and to the general welfare of this state, that as much information as possible be brought to light as to the causes, purposes, and objects of this plot against our established way of life, as to the persons, organizations or associations responsible for such attacks, and as to ways and means whereby our existing social order, or traditional institutions and way of life, may best be preserved and maintained."

No specific organization was named in the resolution.

The NAACP has been inoperable in the state since Atty. Gen. John Patterson won an injunction against it last summer. The organization failed to pay a fine of \$100,000, imposed for its failure to file its records with the attorney general, and the case is on appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

## Probe Of Groups Backing

# Segregation Attack Asked

any recess of the Legislature, when they choose to work on such days.

A sweeping legislative investigation of organizations "responsible



# City Approves Ordinance To Strengthen Segregation

*Advertiser* Wed. 6-5-57  
Montgomery Ala.  
BY NELSON COLE  
Segregation in Montgomery was strengthened yesterday by the City Commission which made it illegal for Negroes and whites to jointly use parks, playgrounds, and swimming and wading pools.

A new ordinance which supercedes a section of the 1952 city code was passed unanimously by the commission after it voted to suspend a ruling which requires at least two weeks public notice of any new ordinance.

This was the second segregation ordinance passed by the commission in recent months.

An earlier one banned integration in athletics and other sporting activities in the city's limits.

The ruling yesterday said "it shall be unlawful for any person, who, being the owner, proprietor, keeper or superintendent of any public park or other public houses or public places, swimming pool, beach, lake, or pond to allow or knowingly permit white and colored persons to enter upon, visit, use or in any way occupy a public park or other (such places) except those assigned to their respective races."

The ordinance said any violator must be charged with a misdemeanor.

Before the commission made its new ruling, plans were revealed not to open the city's only municipal swimming pool this year.

Officially, the Oak Park pool will not open because of an "ir-repairable water pump and filter system."

Some observers feel, however, that the city did not intend to open the pool because of a possible integration court suit it might have to face.

Such court suits in other Southern cities, notably Atlanta, Ga., brought a ruling from the U.S. Supreme Court banning segregation in public recreational areas.

T. A. Belser, head of the Parks and Recreation department, said there are 20 areas in the city des-

ignated as parks, playgrounds and playfields. Fifteen are listed for whites and five for Negroes.

In "formal" parks, however, the Negroes have two, Washington and King's Hill, while the whites have one, Oak Park.

**ALABAMANS CONSIDER SUPER COMMITTEE**

*Montgomery Advertiser*  
Group Would Pass On Racial Legislation  
Churs. 5-30-57

MONTGOMERY Ala., May 29.

(AP) — Alabama lawmakers are considering setting up a "super committee" composed of some of the ablest members of the House and Senate to pass on racial legislation.

The plan was advanced Wednesday by Jefferson County's Representative Hugh Kaul during a session of the House Local Government Committee on a bill to ban race-mixing in sports, public amusements and recreation.

Representative Kaul's proposal gained quick support in the committee and prompted Representative Charles W. McKay of Talladega, the sponsor, to move that no action be taken on his bill until the super committee idea is pursued further.

At a closed door session the House Education Committee took a look at a series of bills by Representative Gregory Oakley of Wilcox proposing to lay the groundwork for a private school system if necessary to retain segregated classrooms. No action was taken.

Among those appearing before the committee was Dr. A. R. Meadows, state school superintendent, who previously had come out in opposition to the private school plan.

Representative Kaul suggested that a joint Senate-House advisory committee, composed of some of the ablest members of each house, screen all bills involving the racial issue in order that only the best measures be presented to the Legislature for passage.

After the special committee gave its approval, he said, the other committees and members of both houses could run the legislation through with a minimum of opposition or delay.

## Alabama Editors Are Saying

*Advertiser* P. 2-A  
**Orchid For Draughon**  
*Montgomery Advertiser*  
We are not in the orchid bestowing business but if we were we would pick out our choicest bloom and dispatch it to President Ralph Draughon of Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

President Draughon made a clear-cut and scholarly statement in announcing the dismissal of the API professor whose heart bled for the New York City board of education in its integration problems.

The professor is entitled to his opinions of course, and we would be amiss in our duty to defend freedom of speech if we did not extend to him the privilege of voicing them.

But like we said about the anti-semitic crusade of Mr. Kasper, he should mount his white charger and ride to the scene of battle. A professor who is bound and determined to stir up trouble on the campus with his anti-South views and try to cram them down the throats of students who honor the traditions of their birthplace has no business on the faculty at Auburn.

It's time that these fanatics and trouble-makers stick to their knitting "up north" where they have plenty to worry about.

**Dixie**  
*Advertiser*  
**King, Abernathy Talk With Nixon On Racial Issue**  
*Montgomery Advertiser*  
Fri. 6-14-57

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP) — The House continued to wrestle with the civil rights bill today, with supporters of the legislation winning two trials of strength.

An attempt to attach a "right-to-work" amendment to the bill was ruled out of order after a brisk debate.

Another amendment, which would have stricken all references to race, color and creed from a section of the bill on the right to vote, was defeated 139-119. It had been strongly supported by Southerners.



## NIXON GREET'S ALABAMA CLERGYMAN

Vice President Richard Nixon shakes hands with the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. in a meeting to discuss racial problems. Nixon, as the Senate's presiding officer, may play a leading role in Senate maneuvering over civil rights legislation. King, a leader in Montgomery Negroes' long boycott of buses, reported to Nixon on conditions in the South as he saw them. — AP Wirephoto

Meanwhile Vice President Nixon met in his office with two prominent Negro pastors from Alabama to discuss racial problems. The ministers were the Rev. M. L. King and the Rev. Ralph G. Abernathy of Montgomery.

There was no immediate statement on what took place at the meeting, but it was considered significant because Nixon, as presiding officer of the Senate, may have to rule on any attempt to bypass the Senate Judiciary Committee with any civil rights legislation passed by the House.

**LOCKED IN COMMITTEE**

A civil rights bill has been locked up in the Judiciary Committee for months, and Southern senators would like to see it stay there.

The "right-to-work" amendment was offered in the House by Rep. Alger (R-Tex). It would have included in the bill a provision against any labor contract requiring union membership as a condition for working.

A similar anticlosed-shop clause has been attached to the bill pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee. Opponents say it is designed to kill the bill, since many members of Congress who favor

civil rights legislation would not vote for any bill containing a "right-to-work" section. Organized labor also opposes "right-to-work" legislation.

Rep. Celler (D-NY) and others objected that Alger's amendment was not pertinent to the bill. Rep. Norand (D-RI), who was presiding at the time, sustained the point of order. He said the bill deals with "political rights."

A similar anticlosed-shop clause while the union membership question is a labor matter. Rejection of the move to strike all references to race, color and creed from the bill came earlier, members of Congress who favor

offer the matters and endanger the constitutionality of the bill.

Rep. Dies (D-Tex) offered the amendment, saying there was too much emphasis on these words. He argued the amendment would destroy one of the main purposes of the bill, and Rep. E. R. Roy (R-NY) said it would open the way for inquiries into state politics on the eligible age of voters, poll taxes and similar



## A Growing Democracy

On February 12—Abraham Lincoln's Birthday—Dr. John H. Buckhana, pastor of Southside Baptist Church and "Birmingham's Man of the Year" for 1956 spoke before the Kiwanians and observed: *Birmingham, Ala. Sat. 3-23-57*

"We've got a growing city. It has a marvelous record. What it will be in 1977, if we continue our present growth, staggers the imagination." Meantime he pointed out:

"We who believe in progress, justice and righteousness need to unite and put down the group hoodlumism in the interest of the city."

But since that speech there seems to have been no move "to unite" those who really want "to put down" violence. Communication lines have broken down among good people with walls of fear built up. There is no forum at which men of goodwill may "unite" to guide the growth of Birmingham along the open road of dignity, freedom and manly acceptance.

American democracy is a growing democracy. It has outgrown slavery. It is outgrowing segregation. It is a part of the vital growth which is at the heart of progress. Birmingham must not merely expand; it must grow in social justice.

One month later, Dr. Buckhana made another important speech. This time he appeared before the Young Business Men's Club. He is quoted as saying "the good Lord set up customs and practices of segregation."

Maybe he knows the Lord and the Scriptures better than we do. But no where in sacred history do we find where the Lord has ever been elected to an Alabama Legislature or a Birmingham City Commission. Many of the Southern Customs and traditions depend upon laws which the Lord had nothing to do with making.

Dr. Buckhana wants "the agitators" stopped in both races. But really is it the agitator or the cause he expounds that irritates?

Then Dr. Buckhana exclaims:

"The NAACP on one side and the (White) Citizens Council and the Ku Klux Klan on the other side—small segments they are—but they are branding our city in a false light."

The error committed by Dr. Buckhana, it seems to us, is trying to equate the WCC and the KKK with the NAACP. The NAACP is a helping organization—helping to make democracy work. The WCC is a hindering organization—seeking to hinder fair voting, freedom of thought, due process of democracy. The NAACP is a reforming organization. The WCC is a repressive group, advocating reprisals. The NAACP works on faith, the WCC works on fears.

The NAACP has to be contrasted with the WCC and the KKK. For the KKK is on the Attorney General's subversive list. The NAACP is on freedom's honor roll.

It must never be said in the emerging new America that custom is given a higher place than the United States Constitution. It must never be allowed to go unchallenged that racial segregation has standing room in the Holy Scripture. Tradition must never be saddled on the truth.

Yet it is not enough to pick errors in thinking. A way needs to be discovered for cleansing errors through communication. Could it be that a powerful protestant leader like Dr. Buckhana could bring together men of goodwill and high community standing and re-open the doors of wholesome communication. Could he set the sample by marking off the new ground on which men may stand, build a new Birmingham out of the tortures of hate and upon a basis of neighbor-love?



POSSIBLE CANDIDATE WITH CLUB PRESIDENT  
Jimmy Faulkner (left) and W. Max Peacock

## Faulkner Avows He Would Go To Jail To Keep Segregation

*Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Sat. 6-1-57*  
Former State Sen. Jimmy Faulkner, Bay Minette, said yesterday that if he were governor he would take full responsibility for the maintenance of law and order in the racial issue.

"If anyone had to go to jail to maintain segregated schools as your governor I would go," he said.

Faulkner's address to the Montgomery Optimist Club was the first speech in Montgomery this year by the 1954 gubernatorial candidate. Asked if he were announcing his candidacy for the 1958 race, Faulkner said he had no comment.

In a reminder that his 1954 platform contained a strong plank in favor of racial segregation, Faulkner scoffed at what he called "Johnny-come-latelys" who "for personal or political reasons are stirring up this issue unnecessarily to the detriment of both races."

Faulkner said that, as governor: "I would give an order to all school authorities not to permit integration of races in public education because it is a threat to our civil and domestic peace."

"I don't care what laws are passed or what the Supreme Court rules, the will of the people is the law of the land and the will of the people in Alabama is to continue segregation in our schools," he said.

He said he would maintain segregation "by maintaining law and order."

Nw is the time for "calm firmness," he said, and advocated the axiom of Teddy Roosevelt to "speak softly and carry a big stick."

BY MOBILE CHIEF

*Advertiser P.1*

## Halt Race Strife, Officers Warned

*Montgomery, Ala. Sat. 1-26-57*  
MOBILE, Ala. Jan. 25 (P)—Police Chief Dudley E. McFadyen warned his force today he will declare a state of emergency in the department unless the officers stop a wave of racial incidents

soon.

At the same time, the City Commission announced a \$250 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any persons in connection with the burning of crosses, bombings and any other types of racial strife or in-

timidation.

McFadyen, in a special meeting of all his officers, spoke at length of the "grave situation facing our community" and added: "These acts are going to be stopped and they are going to be stopped by the people in this room."

Otherwise, he said, the following steps will be taken:

1. Replacement of the present schedule of three eight-hour shifts by two 12-hour shifts, thus placing more men on duty and requiring all officers to work four hours longer a day.

2. Cancellation of all off-days.

3. Elimination of all extra work—work permitted when an officer is off duty.

Commissioner Joseph N. Langan said the city will be in "grave danger" if incidents such as cross burnings and bombings continue.

"These hoodlums, these rabble-rousers should not be put in jails," he said. "They should be put under jails."

McFadyen, mincing no words, said, "Our first step is to stop all cross burning and dynamiting in Mobile. I mean it must stop. I am afraid that one half of this department must think it's a joke."

"We have had 20 cross burnings, one explosion and two attempted bombings that failed. I would like to ask one question: Why has there been no arrest? Several crosses have been burned in the same territory. Another question: Where were the police?" *Advertiser*

The chief said he hoped the emergency measures will not be necessary. "But if it comes to that, I will definitely do it."

Earlier this week he appealed to white ministers for their help in stopping racial tension and disorders. A meeting with Negro ministers was also scheduled but none appeared, apparently because of insufficient notification. McFadyen indicated he will invite them to a meeting next week. AHA SURVEY



## Alabama Klansmen Dispense 'Justice'

Nobody with knowledge of Alabama's past expected the conviction of the two alleged Klansmen charged with dynamiting four Negro churches and a Negro minister's home in Montgomery, so their acquittal surprised no one.

Not only were the two young white men, on trial before a jury of their peers, but Alabama justice was on trial before the jury of world opinion, and the United States, keenly concerned about its global esteem, hoped against hope that it would not be shown up again as savage.

Stating the accusation, the State's Attorney said: "We're not waving a bloody flag. Four Negro churches and a minister's home were rocked by blasts. The state intends to prove these men are connected with the Ku Klux Klan that decided to destroy all the Negro churches in Montgomery."

The state proved its charge but the Ku Klux Klan, physically and spiritually, sat in the jury box, so the two criminals were acquitted to the accompaniment of resounding cheers of unashamed Alabamans.

At this writing two other men are on trial for bombing the occupied home of another Negro minister, and since this is a capital offense in Alabama, there is likelihood that their acquittal will be even speedier than that of the first two because the KKK will again sit on the jury.

This is all painfully reminiscent of Nazi attacks on Jewish synagogues in Germany in the mid-thirties, and the "good" Alabamans are just as silent and cowed afterward as were the "good" Germans; for there, as in Alabama, the Neanderthal mob sat in judgment over its own criminals.

There ought to be wide recognition in Alabama that dynamite and torch know neither color nor class lines, but there isn't—yet; and of course the Washington Administration, which maintains troops in 72 foreign countries to maintain world peace, is "helpless" to intervene.

## Comment On The Bombing Trial

*Advertiser* June 6-4-57  
*Upholding 'Our Way Of Life'*  
*Montgomery, Ala.*  
EDITOR VIRGINIA DABNEY IN THE RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH

A QUITTAL by an all-white Montgomery jury of two white men charged with dynamiting a Negro church is already being hailed in the North as proof that Congress must pass the pending federal "civil rights" bill eliminating jury trials in certain types of cases.

No evidence was presented that either defendant was mistreated by the police at the time the confessions were signed, and the Montgomery authorities seem to have made an earnest effort to get convictions.

Chief Defense Attorney J. B. Hill rang the changes on such arguments as "a not guilty verdict will sound a clarion call that you Negroes shall not pass," and the verdict "will determine our very civilization and way of life."

It was even charged by defense attorneys that the Negroes bombed their own churches, to create sympathy in the North.

On the other hand, Solicitor Thetford said in his argument for the prosecution that acquittal would play directly into the hands of the advocates of "civil rights" bills, and added:

"Let's lay it on the line, gentlemen. The question is not whether these men are guilty or innocent, but the question is whether this jury will convict."

The jury refused to do so. If the men were guilty, their acquittal is highly regrettable. Yet it would not be the first time that there has been a miscarriage of justice in the courts of this country.

J. Russell Wiggins says in his recent book, *Freedom Or Secrecy*, that there were 700 gang murders in Chicago over a 25-year period, and not more than 10 convictions of the perpetrators in the Chicago courts.

Two wrongs never make a right, of course. If white police, white jurors and white judges fail to accord equal and exact justice to Negro defendants in the courts of the South, we may be sure that the likelihood of a "civil rights" law, eliminating jury trials, will be vastly increased.

If the two men tried in Montgomery were guilty, the jurors would have done far more to uphold our "way of life" by convicting them than by setting them free. Let's be sure to remember this in Virginia, if and when similar issues arise.

## Trial By Jury

*World* From The New Republic 12-57  
In Montgomery, Alabama, on May 30, 12 white jurors acquitted two young white men of the bombing of a Negro church. "Every white man, white woman and white child," defense attorneys pleaded, "is looking to you to preserve our sacred traditions." "(Your verdict) must go down in history as saying to the Negroes that 'you shall not pass'." One hour and 35 minutes later the white defendants were set free.

Such social pressure on Southern juries has also stood in the way of punishing local officials who have refused to register Negroes who apply to vote. And the most important section of the 4-point civil rights bill now before Congress is designed to deal directly with such violations of the federal law. The main thrust of the Southern opposition to the bill is aimed at this proposal which would empower the US Attorney General to seek civil court injunctions against local officials who deny qualified persons the right to vote. Any registrar who ignored such a court order could be tried for contempt in a federal court without benefit of jury.

Anti-civil rights leaders like Senators Eastland (Miss.) and Ervin (N. C.) attack the proposed new law on the ground that it would deny the right to trial by jury. (The Judiciary Committee Eastland heads has already voted to include a jury provision in the Senate bill). They are aided by the fact that many of the public—and even some members of Congress who support civil rights in principle—fail to understand that neither the Constitution nor previous legal precedent calls for a jury trial in such cases of contempt of a Court's order, and that, as the American Civil Liberties Union has pointed out,

To grant jury trials in the civil rights legislation would protect officials who are failing to do their duty in protecting the constitutional rights of citizens. Jury trials in contempt cases growing out of such legislation would give a privileged position to state officials who might defy federal judges upholding the law.

The anti-civil rights bloc is fighting to preserve this privileged position. Amending the proposed bill to eliminate enforcement of the right to vote is their real concern, for they have abandoned hope of killing the measure outright.

The anti-civil rights bloc in the Senate, as in the House, is weaker than it has been in many a Congress. Its leaders are aware that there is strong motivation in both parties for getting something done on civil rights this year. Republican Leader William Knowland has pledged the NAACP that he will personally lead the fight to break any filibuster that develops. And, in the fifth year of this Administration, the White House and the Attorney General are finally taking an active hand in lining up votes for the program.

The question is whether they can produce enough Modern Republicans to form a majority with Northern Democrats against the trial-by-jury amendment in the House and for limiting debate in the Senate.

Even if the bill passes with the amendment requiring jury

trial for election officials, at least the timetable will have been speeded up. It took this Administration three years to produce any civil rights program at all. More Republicans have joined in support each time it has been offered since. Perhaps by 1959 the demand for early action by the House will be so strong that there can be no excuse for failure to act in the Senate.



## Montgomery Justice

MANY persons reading the accounts of the church bombing trial were variously surprised or disgusted at the verdict of not guilty. The confessions of both men were admitted in evidence and they certainly did not give the appearance of men who had been cowed into making false confessions.

People outside Montgomery and Alabama should not be misled by the jubilation of the courtroom audience when the not guilty verdict was returned. Those therein were presumably partisans of the two men and were there to uphold them.

The sentiment demonstrated in the courtroom is not typical of that expressed by other citizens. This town is against violence because (1) violence is wrong and (2) all but the jughead village idiots know that violence works against the white South.

FOR EXAMPLE, Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois immediately said that he had read of the acquittal in *The New York Times* "very, very carefully." He concluded that this example of Montgomery justice would assist the faltering civil rights program pending in Congress:

"I think this indicates that our belief is correct that Southern juries will not penalize white election officials for refusing Negroes the right to vote."

It's all right to call Douglas an addled jerk, but he has one vote in the United States Senate. There are many more like him. That is one of the realities of the South's position.

★  
WHETHER the verdict was just or unjust, it will, of course, unlodge an avalanche of pious outcry, some sincere and some posed, against what the North considers the Southern white devil.

No license to bomb has been issued in Montgomery. The trial, though the verdict was that the guilty are still at large, was by no means a total loss as a deterrent.

Let the Northern zealots consider this—

Alabama has laws against church bombing.

When the crimes were committed, the police of city, county and state went to work with conspicuous energy and determination. They did so fortified by the three levels of government and dominant public opinion.

Solicitor William Thetford surpassed himself with the vigor and skill of his prosecution. He and his assistant did all they could to put the defendants in jail.

Judge Eugene Carter was a model of impartiality.

Thus all responsible public officials, applauded by dominant public sentiment, did all things that were possible to bring to book those they thought guilty.

★  
AS A MATTER of fact, the diligence with which the white police sought to perfect their case against the white men charged with bombing the colored men was exploited by the defense lawyer. The defense lawyer said the police went after convicts with the ardor of Russian police:

"These confessions were obtained under shocking circumstances. The police used coercion, brutality, Gestapo tactics and brain-washing methods to obtain them."

At least one juror said that the police methods of obtaining confession, such as the detention of a defendant in a hotel room, influenced his not guilty vote.

Plainly the law enforcement agencies did all they could have been asked to do. After all, it was up to a jury, a jury selected just as juries are selected everywhere else.

★  
IN ALL CRIME categories in this country, there is a high acquittal rate.

In Chicago in the past 25 years, there have been 700 gang murders. There have been less than a dozen convictions. Are we to conclude that Senator Douglas' state will not, to paraphrase his statement, penalize Chicago gang-

sters for refusing to let other Chicago gangsters stay alive?

★  
WE NOW have the not guilty verdict. It does not satisfy everybody, but it was rendered according to the processes of American justice and that's that.

Somebody bombed those churches and they belong in jail. Other trials are scheduled.

Meanwhile, it needs to be made clear all over again that Montgomery abhors violence and that trouble and plenty of it awaits those who commit violence.

Our legislature, our Rotarians, Kiwanians, Civitans, Lions, ministerial association and other such bodies of leading citizens are fond of adopting resolutions. We venture to suggest that they would well serve their town with some sort of general statements reasserting Montgomery's abhorrence of violence.

The meek silence of our leading people and their willingness to leave the field to our bores and opportunists has already harmed Montgomery.

WHEN HE romps on this paper, and this column for criticizing the verdict in the Montgomery bombing cases, Oneonta's John Helton exercises the same right as exercised. He speaks freely. Nothing in the Constitution or the statutes or the common law says you can't criticize a jury verdict, or that you can't be criticized for your criticism.

My criticism of the verdict continues to be not only that it was against the evidence and the jurors knew it, but that it is conducive to the defense counsel's "blood and guts," "men over boys" attitude which can indeed bring the "reign of terror" our enemies outside and our Negro leaders like Martin Luther King at home falsely claim is here already.

The one thing that can destroy the victory which the great Saturday Evening Post reports this week is being taken over by these foolish knights who call themselves "men over boys" and go around admiring their own silly "blood and guts." They are our enemies, not our friends.

Just as the bombers at Montgomery are enemies, not friends. This is 1957, not 1907 or 1867.

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IN ITS ARTICLE, called "The Deep South Says 'Never,'" the Saturday Post pictures its one-time favorite "Southerner," Ralph McGill, "saying little in Atlanta." As it becomes increasingly a friend of the South, The

# Church Bombings Laid To Klansmen

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (INS) — The state of Alabama charged Tuesday that the Ku Klux Klan attempted to destroy all the

Negro churches in Montgomery. In the opening of the trial of two white men accused of bombing Negro churches, State prosecutor William Thetford told the jury:

"The state intends to prove that these men are connected with the KKK that decided to destroy all the Negro churches in Montgomery." **HOMES OF MINISTERS** — Raymond C. Britt, Jr., 41, and Sonny Kyle Livingston, 18, are charged specifically with bombing unoccupied buildings. Two other Negro churches and homes of two ministers were bombed on the same morning.

In an opening 25 minute emotionally filled address to the Jury Defense Attorney John Blue Hill urged that the jurors preserve the Southern way of life. He said:

"An acquittal verdict would reflect Southern Courage and tear down the tact of agitators and an acquittal would set the Southern example in the cradle of the confederacy."

## BRUTALITY LAID TO POLICE

Hill also charged to the jury that "the so-called confessions of the defendants are not worth the paper they are written on. When you learn how the police got the confessions, you will be shocked. Montgomery will be shocked. The South and the Nation will be shocked." He accused the police of Brutality, coercion, intimidation and communistic brain washing techniques to get the confessions.

Prosecutor Thetford, speaking briefly, labeled Hill's speech a "mad Dog Defense," he said:

"You know how a mad dog is; he goes around biting and snapping all the time. We are not waving any bloody flags here. Four Negro churches and a ministers home were rocked with dynamite blasts, January 10, the state intends to prove that these men were responsible."

## NEGROES SCORE BOMBING

Commercial Appeal

Baptist Board Calls For End To Violence

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 24. — (AP)—Leaders of a national organization of Negro Baptists. Thursday followed up an allocation of money to bombed churches in Montgomery, Ala., with a resolution condemning the attacks.

The Board of the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc. said "it deplored the conditions that have occasioned the bombing of churches and homes of law-abiding citizens as a serious crime against the soul of the Nation, an awful handicap to America as a leader of the free world."

The resolution, adopted at the board's mid-winter meeting here, was drafted by the convention president, Dr. J. H. Jackson of Chicago.

It called on the Southern Baptist Convention's white Baptists to take the leadership in helping save our dear Southland from the crimes of those who would destroy law and order.

The resolution also urged Negroes to work to achieve every right and every opportunity granted by the Constitution, but it warned that all our actions . . . be they legal or otherwise should remain in the context of good will.

The board did not specify the amount of money it allocated to the Montgomery churches.



CAPITAL RACE TRIALS ARE POSTPONED

Montgomery, June 12 (AP) - A delay in the July term of Montgomery County Circuit Criminal Court will postpone one week the remaining trials arising from Montgomery's racial violence last January.

John R. Matthews, circuit clerk, said today the end of the May term last week left too much work to be done for July term to open on schedule July 8, so all action will be pushed back a week.

During the May term two young white men, Raymond C. Britt Jr. and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., were acquitted of charges of bombing a Negro church early Jan. 10.

Britt is now scheduled to face trial beginning Aug. 5 on charges of bombing another church Jan. 10 and a Negro taxicab stand early Jan. 27.

James D. York and Henry Alexander, originally scheduled to go on trial Aug. 5., will face trial Aug. 12 on the capital charges of dynamiting the occupied home of a Negro Minister.

POST\*HERALD

Thursday 6-13-57

P. 1

Birmingham, Alabama

Of base immorality and the crude theft of human dignity.

Yes, the decent people of America and the world have been given a long and searching look at the Southern way of life and cannot help but be appalled.

**Alabama Editors Are Saying****Unpunished Crime Aggravates Race Problem**

*Advertisement* *June 6-7-57* *P.A.-A*  
*Montgomery, Ala.* *The Birmingham News*

THE recent acquittal in Montgomery of two men accused in the bombing of a Negro church has emphasized anew the failure so far to achieve convictions in a number of such cases of violence—some in Birmingham—related to racial tensions.

So long as such crimes go unpunished, those disposed to defy the law at the expense of the peace and well-being of all the people are the more likely to resort to such outrageous tactics.

So long as such crimes go unpunished, demands will continue to be pressed for more federal action, more federal intervention, in the handling of racial problems of the South.

When such crimes go unpunished, feelings among our white and Negro citizens inevitably are involved in heightened stresses.

It should be obvious to really thoughtful people that such vicious tactics as bombing, aimed at meeting racial problems by violence and fear, can only worsen conditions that are grievous and perilous in many respects. Yet some there are among us who have turned to such despicable methods. Unless such means and methods of dealing with racial problems and difficulties can be curbed, our situation is bound to continue greatly troubled. Punishment of the guilty should be a primary objective in seeking to curb such gross lawlessness.

Difficulties of finding and convicting the guilty are substantial. Those who turn to such bombing usually operate in darkness. It cannot be foreseen where they will strike. Fear makes the finding of clues and evidence the more difficult.

Failure to convict the guilty leaves questions in some quarters as to whether such bombing might have been staged by extremists fighting segregation rather than extremists favoring it.

The Supreme Court's decision against public school segregation has been followed by so much extremist comment on both sides of the issue that the cause of orderly lawful processes and respect

for the law has deeply suffered. Where law attempts compulsions against deep and strong public sentiment, such difficulties inevitably result. Challenge of such legal efforts may go to such extremes as to encourage those disposed to flout orderly processes of the law. Orderly, lawful processes are basic in

rorism after the end of bus segregation.

Britt and Livingston were put on trial this week only for the dynamiting of one church. Britt also faces charges of dynamiting another church and the taxicab stand.

State's attorneys introduced evidence of signed confessions from both Britt and Livingston, and the defense answered them with claims of coercion, intimidation, and "police brutality."

Defense attorneys closed their testimony with three alibi witnesses who sought to prove that both defendants were elsewhere when the bombings occurred.

**NEGROES ARE BLAMED FOR HOME BOMBINGS**

*Montgomery, Ala.* *Charges Are Hurlled By*

*Montgomery Lawyer* *June 5-30-57*  
*MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 29.*

— (AP) — A white attorney charged in court Wednesday that Montgomery Negro leaders, rather

**2 Freed In Bombing Alabama Negro Church**

*Currier-International*  
*Princeton, Ky.*  
Montgomery, Ala., May 30 (AP)—Two young white men were acquitted late today of the bombing of a Negro church.

The verdict by the 12 white jurors came after an hour and 35 minutes' deliberation.

It cleared Raymond C. Britt, Jr., 27, and Sonny Kyle Livingston, Jr., 19, of the charge of bombing Hutchinson Street Baptist Church January 10 during violence that followed the end of city bus segregation in Montgomery.

**Spectators Cheer Decision**

As the jury returned to the courtroom, Circuit Judge Eugene W. Carter warned the crowd against any demonstration. But the moment court was adjourned, the spectators burst into loud applause and cheering.

Four churches, the homes of two prointegration ministers, and a Negro taxicab stand and adjoining residence were bombed in two outbreaks of ter-

er than white men, were responsible for the bombing of their churches.

The accusation was made by the chief defense attorney for two young white men who are on trial charged with the bombing of one of four Negro churches here last Jan. 10.

Meanwhile, a second confession telling of plans for a reign of racial terror went into the record in the third day of the trial.

State's attorneys rested their case shortly afterwards, and Chief Defense Atty. John Blue Hill began presenting his testimony.

The defendants are Raymond C. Britt Jr., 27, and Sonny Kyle Livingston Jr., 19.

Mr. Hill made the charge that Negro leaders had their own

**'Our Way of Life'**

*Anti-American*  
Southern governors, congressmen, state legislators and politicians of lesser stripe since the Supreme Court ruled in May 17, 1954, have been making the welkin ring with their loud and impassioned defense of "our way of life."

They have signed manifestos, they have interposed their defiance of the law between the Constitution and the people's willingness to obey and they have cursed the Supreme Court.

What is the Southern way of life? It remained for an all-white jury in Alabama to answer this question.

Two self-confessed dynamiters of a Montgomery church were on trial.

Shouted the defense attorney: "Your

verdict must go down in history as saying we will not yield another inch in the defense of our way of life."

The jury deliberated 90 minutes and decided that the pair were indeed heroic defenders of sacred Southern traditions and should go free.

Thus their verdict, along with that of the Emmett Till jury, goes down in history as showing the Southern way of life is a way:

Of lawlessness, intimidation and terror;

Of mob rule and gross miscarriage of justice;

Of rigid segregation and rank discrimination;

Of disfranchisement and denial of equality;



churches bombed when Judge Eugene W. Carter refused to allow the defense to question Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. about Negroes' plans for challenging segregation laws.

"Our contention," Mr. Hill shouted, "is that when the bus boycott ended they (the Negro leaders) organized goon squads and carried out these bombings."

He said he wanted to show that contributions which came from Negroes elsewhere in the United States during the year-long boycott of segregated city buses ended abruptly when the boycott stopped last December.

The Negroes became "frantic," the defense attorney continued, "and decided they had to do something to create sympathy and get more money."

The churches and the homes of two prointegration ministers were bombed shortly after bus segregation ended in Montgomery under a Federal Court order. The bus boycott ended when the Federal integration order went into effect last Dec. 21.

## 2 FREED IN BOMBING OF ALABAMA CHURCH

Montgomery Jury Finds

White Pair 'Not Guilty'

In Negro Blast

By The Associated Press  
MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 30.

Two young white men were acquitted late Thursday of the bombing of a Negro church.

The verdict by the 12 white jurors came after one hour and 35 minutes deliberation and brought a ringing outburst of applause from the packed courtroom after court was adjourned.

The verdict cleared Raymond C. Britt Jr., 27, and "Sonny" Kyle Livingston Jr., 19, of the charge of bombing the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church early on the morning of Jan. 10 during an outbreak of violence which followed the end of city bus segregation in Montgomery.

### Spectators Cheer

Before the verdict was returned, Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford had announced that bombing charges against two other defendants and two other counts against Britt had been continued until the July term of court at the request of defendants.

As the jury returned to the

courtroom, Circuit Judge Eugene W. Carter warned the crowd against any demonstration. But the moment court was adjourned, the spectators burst into loud applause and cheering.

The verdict came after the prosecution warned that acquittal might bring on "racial rioting" in Montgomery.

Four churches, the homes of two pro-integration ministers and a Negro taxicab stand and adjoining residence were bombed in two outbreaks of terrorism following the end of bus segregation in Montgomery.

Britt and Livingston were put on trial this week only for the dynamiting of one church. Britt also faces charges of dynamiting another church and the taxicab stand.

State and defense attorneys alike waved the banner of segregation in their closing arguments which lasted an hour and 45 minutes. The defense appealed for a verdict that would give encouragement to "every white man, every white woman and every white child in the South who is looking to you to preserve our sacred traditions."

Chief Prosecutor William F. Thetford told the jury "We were on the very edge of racial rioting" before the two defendants and two other white men were arrested and indicted for the bombings last January.

"We don't want racial rioting in Montgomery," he warned, "but if one can play the game, both can. If you turn these men loose under the evidence the state has presented, you say to the Ku Klux Klan." "If you bomb a Negro church or home it's all right."

"There is a civil rights bill pending in Congress," Mr. Thetford said, "and it's sponsored by the NAACP. An acquittal here would do more than anything I can think of to pass that bill."

Defense Attys. John Blue Hill and John Harris argued that the verdict will "determine our very civilization and our way of life" in the South and that it must "go down in history as saying to the Negroes that you shall not pass."

### Leaders Accused

The defense attorneys in closing arguments accused Montgomery Negro leaders of having their own churches bombed to win sympathy and outside financial help, and criticized Montgomery policemen who arrested the two defendants.

State's attorneys introduced evidence of signed confessions from both Britt and Livingston

and the defense answered them with claims of coercion, intimidation and "police brutality."

Defense attorneys closed their testimony during the morning with three alibi witnesses who sought to prove that both defendants were elsewhere when the bombings occurred.

Britt's wife and her niece, Mrs. E. L. Adams, testified that Mr. and Mrs. Britt were spending the night at the Adams home when the churches and two ministers' homes were bombed.

### Husband 'At Home'

But she admitted under cross-examination that she had never tried to give that information to police or prosecuting authorities.

Livingston's wife said her husband was at home and that she awakened him from sleep after the noise of one bombing awakened her.

The two other defendants under indictment for the racial bombings are James D. York and Henry Alexander. They are charged with bombing the home of Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, a leader in the Negroes' fight against bus segregation.

Mr. Thetford announced that the other trials have been put off until the July term of circuit court. The other charges against Britt and Livingston will begin in July 29 and the capital against York and Alexander begin Aug. 5, he said.

## Barbarism Elsewhere States Rights in U. S. A.

They tried two white men in Montgomery, Alabama last week, for bombing four churches supported by Negro congregations and the homes of two Negro clergymen. The incident is not singular in the annals of this country for gangsterism and vandalism have at irregular intervals come in for their bow on the stage of American life. The thing that makes this activity come in for comment, is the way the incident has been dealt with in the locality of its occurrence and the general reaction of the government and the American public to the occurrence.

The details run like this: Two white men were tried before an all white jury in Montgomery, Alabama on charges of bombing four churches and the homes of two Negro clergymen. They admitted their guilt. The prosecuting attorney is reputed to have made a valid effort to convict them. The jury deliberated for 95 minutes and then came out with a verdict of not guilty.

The shameful part about the whole matter is that not only is there surprise about the verdict, but in the white press across the country there is a congratulatory note on the fact that first that a trial was held at all, and second that it took a jury 95 minutes on a plea of guilty to return a verdict of acquittal.

The inconsistency of the American mind is amazing. When justice miscarries in Communist countries, especially where Americans are involved, when people are rushed

through mock trials anywhere else in the world and executed or sent to concentration camps, they call it barbarism. But when lives are snuffed out by violence and homes are bombed, of citizens whose progeny's roots are planted deep in the beginning of this nation, they repair to the outworn, indefensible by-pass called States Rights and do nothing!

And while we remain calm and patient as a people, we cannot but brand this criminal lethargy, on the part of the nation and on the part of the so-called good white people of this country who would have us and the world believe they do not subscribe to these atrocities, for what they are — sinful, unholy, cowardly barbarism. No item in democratic procedure can justify the nevertheless, conscienceless position of inaction on the part of the leadership upon which the obligation to protect all its citizens rests.

The hypocrites who would have us believe that this is a nation under God, these dollar-decadent partiotis who sing so lustily of the land of the free and home of the brave, have misled nobody. The world is branding them for what they are and gradually our eyes are coming open too. They wear a front that boasts of an interest in man's humanity to man, but underneath is the nature of the beast, predatory and without mercy to any but its own.

Barbarism is just barbarism and the United States may not hope much longer to hide its own barbarity behind the flimsy screen of States Rights and local autonomy.